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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 107 BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 8, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

INDIA'S DUTY TO MAHATMA TO-DAY: "C.P.'S" APPEAL

Out Of The Gloaming.

Nazi students are raiding libraries and burning books because they are "un-German". Since they have no use for an Einstein, they cannot have any use for books. They have got all they want—castor oil, whips and revolvers and brutish minds to use them.

* * * *

"Sir Rajendra's autocracy in business affairs, his iron rule over the family, his rough and abrupt decisions, his impatience —all these traits proceed from sublime self-confidence, which combines with generosity of heart, etc."

This is from the life sketch of a Calcutta iron master, by one of his admirers. Looks as Bengal's got a Hitler ready for the emergency when it comes.

* * * *

It's not easy to find virtues where there are none, so traits for which ordinary men might have been damned for ever are used for the glorification of the rich and the mighty. And some make a good business out of it!

* * * *

"Brick by brick, he has built up countless buildings which are things of beauty and joy. Brick by brick he has built up his own career, which, is, in a not less degree, a thing of beauty and joy," says the writer in the "Indian Finance".

* * * *

Brick by brick, also, is Indian Finance being built up. Thus is history made and even written—for a consideration!

* * * *

Sir Purshram Patro said he was assured that British statesmen would rise to the occasion to satisfy the just aspirations of India and rally the Moderate group.

* * * *

Since the Moderate groups have also risen to the occasion and rallied round the Tories this reciprocity is surely due to them.

* * * *

Signs of this rising are already visible on the British political horizon. Churchill has already risen in his seat and told the Moderate groups that they are nobodies in India and the people don't care a hoot what they do or say.

* * * *

Mr. MacDonald said his visit to the U.S. had brought him and President Roosevelt closer. But now that they are parted, it is becoming clearer that they are umpteen miles apart.

* * * *

Oxford University authorities have admitted that the ban on political meetings was a mistake and the Master of Balliol himself addressed Miss Wilkinson's meeting.

* * * *

Our Indian officials never make a mistake, much less admit the possibility of it. They correct mistakes in others—with lathis if necessary.

* * * *

Sir Esmond Ovey, it is said, is not returning to Russia. He feels that his life's work is finished and, besides, he doesn't feel quite sure of his life being finished too if he returned to Moscow.

* * * *

The Burma Governor refuses to prolong the Council session because the members have not been able to come to a decision in six days. Another triumph for constitutionalism.

* * * *

Now that Simla is in full swing "Suzanne" is again in full blast with her inanities about the doings of surely the silliest collection of suburbans to be found anywhere in the world.

* * * *

As the publication for which she writes comes out, like a Government report, long after the event, she is at present only at the stage of inaugurating the season. It had rather a flat start it appears.

* * * *

Their Excellencies, who are no doubt getting a bit tired of the same old faces that keep on repeating themselves like clocks wherever they go, put a stopper this year on the usual reception when they arrived.

* * * *

This reception, says Suzie, was always a great event.

"It is very nice to go there, dressed in one's smartest, and with all officialdom arrayed in its uniforms, and be formally presented to their Excellencies. It seems to give the Season a real push-off, like the firing of a pistol at the beginning of a race or a flourish of trumpets to announce some special occasion."

* * * *

This year it went off, in their lamented absence, with a thunder-clap, for she adds,

"But oh, my dear, how glad we were in the long run that Their Excellencies decided to arrive privately. Just about the time we should all have been collected in the Viceregal Gardens, there burst over the station a terrific thunder storm, with startlingly bright flashes of lightning and with a pelting downpour of rain and hail."

So, its just as well she had to stay at home sewing on buttons.

LEAVE MAHATMA ALONE

He Wants Every Ounce Of Energy, Says Jairamdas Doulatram

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, May 7.

"The greatest harm that could be caused to Mahatmaji's health will be that people from different parts of the country would be pouring in to see, interview and discuss with him. No purpose would be served by people doing such a thing.

Gandhiji requires every ounce of energy that he has to successfully carry out the 21 days' fast.

I suggest that people who have got the good of the Mahatma at heart should remain in their own places and work for the cause for which the Mahatma has undertaken the fast," said Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, the Sindh leader in an interview with your representative before leaving Poona this afternoon.

Asked as to what was the condition of the Mahatma's health, he said that judging from the reports that he heard from leaders like Rajagopalacharya and others, the health of Gandhiji was as good as it could be under the circumstances. Considering that he spent three sleepless nights before he came to a decision to fast, the anxiety and strain of prolonged discussions that he is having, Gandhiji is still maintaining his cheerful appearance.

NO ARRANGEMENTS.

When your representative questioned the Sindh leader if any arrangements had been made as to where Mahatmaji would stay, in the event of his being released within a day or two, he said that people responsible had not thought it necessary to decide anything at the mere rumour that he would be released.

POSTPONED.

Asked as to what had been decided about the meeting of the Congress leaders at Benares, Mr. Jairamdas said that it had been postponed "Sine Die" and there was no possibility of such a meeting at Poona.

Asked, if there was any move on the part of the leaders to take advantage of the great Fast to bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity, he said "The Fast has been undertaken by Mahatmaji entirely on the Harijan question and not no any other issue. It is not possible to forstall as to what reactions, the fast will have on different problems that face the Country."

Mr. Jairamas who is going to Bombay will stay there for a few days and propably return back to Poona to be near the Mahatma. While he was in Poona, he did not try to see Mahatmaji as he did not want to take up the precious time of the Mahatma.

Mr. Jairamdas earnestly appealed to the public not to flock at the jail gates at Yerabda, either to see, interview or discuss on any subject with the Mahatma. The best work that could be done to save the Mahatma's life would be to work in their respective places for Harijan uplift the cause for which the Mahatma is fasting.

LAST BEFORE FAST

POONA, May 7.

Mahatma Gandhi's last meal before the fast is now ready inside the Yerowda jail. It consists of six Jaffa oranges, being the best collection from the local market which have been supplied by Prof. Wadia of Poona.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sent them to Gandhiji through the jailor this evening.

Mr. Rajagopalachari left this evening for Madras. A. P.

STOP PRESS

AUTHORS BANNED.

BERLIN, May 7.

Among the authors now banned from public libraries are Jack London and Frau Bertha Vonsuttens, authoress of the famous book "Waffenneider", while new books to be compulsorily introduced include all by Nazi writers and of some like Hitler's "Mein Kampf" which each library must keep from two to ten copies.—Reuter.

U. S. FEELER?

PARIS, May 7.

The report published in the "Petit Parisian" that America has proposed to France to settle war debts by payment of a lump sum of one-third in gold, one-third in Bonds and the balance later through the Bank of International Settlements is officially declared as baseless. Nevertheless, other newspapers give currency to the report and suggest that the scheme is in the nature of 'ballon d'essai'. (putting out a feeler).—Reuter.

FOR THE HARIJANS

Despite appeals innumerable to desist, Mahatma Gandhi will commence his three weeks' fast to-day.

It is so momentous a step in his life and in the history of this country that the day is to be observed all over the country as a day of fast and prayer.

Millions will no doubt observe the day with all the sincerity and solemnity they can command, whether they believe in the efficacy of fast and prayer or not, so phenomenal is the hold that Gandhiji has on the affections of the people of all classes and creeds.

SERVICE

The day will also be appropriately occupied in such service as the people can render to the Harijans, service that we hope will be continued through all the days of fast, since Gandhiji has already stated that true service for the Harijans will be as spiritual food to him.

But it is also greatly to be wished that the service will not be merely symbolic or of outward show. The fast will have been vain, indeed, if it does not teach people to discriminate between true service and make-believe.

INTROSPECTION

Every caste Hindu should obseerve the day as an occasion for searching introspection. If he is an orthodox Sanatanist, he may well examine his heart to see if he is quite satisfied about the correctness of his attitude towards untouchability.

He need not do violence to his convictions. The best lesson he can learn from Mahatma Gandhi is to stand by his convictions at all costs and, if necessary, against the whole world.

If however, he feels that his attitude is neither correct nor fair, he will do well to bring himself into alignment with the movement for the emancipation of Harijans. If he finally accepts Gandhiji's view-point, he should hasten to announce his changed view to the nearest anti-untouchability league or in the press.

ACTIVITY

Reformers also will be much the better for some honest self-examination and ask themselves whether their sympathy and support of the movement cannot be made more effective.

Members of anti-untouchability leagues should organise small business-like conferences of experienced workers to devise more energetic and effective ways of making their work systematic and fruitful. The work of the present leagues needs to be far more systematic than it is, especially in regard to its educative propaganda.

ORGANISATION

A critical but open-minded Sanatanist—there are many such—may wish to study the question of untouchability from all points of view, religious or Shastric, social, economic and political, but if he asks a reformer for a handy book or pamphlet that deals with the question so exhaustively, it is doubtful if any such book of this type would be available.

We have already suggested a reconstitution of the Servants of the Untouchables Society, and its branches on a more representative basis.

If the Society itself arranges a conference of experienced workers, they will not fail to devise many helpful ways of reinvigorating the anti-untouchability campaign.

RELEASE

The question of Gandhiji's probable release is naturally on everybody's lips. It is inconceivable that Gandhiji will [illegible]y conditions for his release. It is equally inconceivable that Government will this time keep him a prisoner after he commences the fast.

Sooner or later they will have to release him. It will be graceful to release him without delay. His release now will be valued mainly as a means of making better arrangements for medical and other assistance, as and when necessary, than may be possible in a jail.

But when he is free, it may be harder to prevent all sorts of visitors from seeking unnecessary interviews on one pretext or other. We hope, however, that they wil be sternly repulsed. .....

OPTIMISM

If Gandhiji is not thus harassed, if those about him keep good cheer, avoiding mistaken expressions of woe-begone anxiety, we may feel confident of his survival of this ordeal, which he is determined to undergo.

By maintaining a spirit of optimism we shall do him the greatest service that we can possibly render.

INAUGURATE FAST WITH PRAYER

Gandhiji Defers Pre-Release Offers Of Many Hosts

ANEY POSTPONES MEETING OF CONGRESS LEADERS

POONA, May 7.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar has issued a detailed programme for the fast days. He states "whether Gandhiji undergoes the fast inside or outside the jail, the situation is the same and our anxieties and duties remain the same.

One element that should be a support to us in this anxiety is Gandhiji's own strong and clear resolve that this penance is for spiritual strength for further service even in this body, and not undertaken to end his life. This resolve is an all-powerful agent in maintaining the bond between the body and the soul.

"On May 8", Mr. Rajagopalachari says: "all should join in the fullest mental unison in an appeal to the Almighty for the preservation of Gandhiji's life for the service of the motherland and its children.

At twelve noon when the fast begins, every individual may spend a few minutes in silent prayer and concentration. Mr. Rajagopalachari has also suggested evening gatherings for prayer, but no attempt is to be made to bring pressure on people to suspend work, if they do not do so of their own accord.—A.P.

Mahatma Declines Invitation

POONA, May 7.

Since possibilities of Gandhiji's early release have been referred to in the press, there has been a good deal of discussion among Gandhiji's friends about the possible place where he would carry out his fast, and many invitations and suggestions have been placed before him, but so far, it is learnt that Gandhiji himself has not made any choice nor given any inkling of his intentions in this matter.

Mrs. Perin Captain who interviewed Gandhiji yesterday, it is learnt, has suggested a village ten miles away from Panchgani, while Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and others are understood to have suggested Lady Thakersey's bungalow in Poona.

Mr. P. Kothandarao, Secretary of the Servants of India Society, at the request of the President of the Society, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, sent an invitation to Gandhiji placing his services entirely at his disposal, if he chooses to stay at the Society's premises.

But Gandhiji is understood to have in all cases replied that this question can be settled after his release materialises.

NO INTERVIEWS.

No one was allowed to interview Gandhiji to-day and all that could be gleaned from him was his reply to the Associated Press Correspondent, "I have nothing to give you; sorry to have called you here."

POSTPONED AGAIN.

Mr. M. S. Aney stated that the proposed meeting of leading Congress workers to be held at Benares on May 13 has been postponed sine die in view of Gandhiji's impending fast. Mr. Aney proposes to stay here till Monday evening.—A. P

BULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

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56. EDUCATIONAL.

Free Training in Vacation to Gujarati Graduates, Collegians, Matrics as Salesmen. Limited arrangements. See Lalmills, Ramwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (391).

Wanted Candidates for Telegraphy, Wireless and Station Master classes. Railfare paid. Rules on 2 anna stamps.—Royal Telegraph School, Delhi. (390).

57. KINDERGARTEN.

Montessori-Kindergarten Sets Hindi, German, Italian ready. Delvadakar Stall, Amrutwadi Girgaum, Bombay. (387).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Special and General Agents on decent remuneration. Influential and experienced persons to apply. East India Insurance Co., Ltd., 119, Mahendra Mansion, Fort, Bombay. (407).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghat, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co, Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Good Chance—Friday 854. This Forecast was given to our customers. Our forecast comes true three times a week. To-day's one forecast charge Rs. 10 only. General Cotton Reporters Master building, Bazar Gate, Fort Bombay. Time 3 to 8. (408).

Why Missing Successfully?—Visit us and get the correct closings of both Monday and Tuesday's Double Chances. Based on Astronomical calculations. Recover your upto date losses. Never Miss. Fees Rs. 25 only. Advance Rs. 10. Apply: Cotton Trade Syndicate, Dadi Sheth Agiary Lane, Vajeram Building, Telephone 24627. (406).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices

For Sale

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the New Darbhanga Mills at Navsari in the Baroda State. The land admeasures about 34 Bighas and the machinery consist amongst others, of about 14,000/- spindles and 500/- looms by well known makers all in working order and about 10,000/- spindles and 350/ looms idle.

Offers are also invited for the purchase of spare machinery lying at the said New Darbhanga Mills and at the Surat Industrial Mills at Surat.

Offers are also invited for purchase of two bungalows at Navsari; one known as Khorshedabad being a big two-storeyed bungalow with big compound and a pucca well and the other opposite to the said Khorshedabad bungalow also having a pucca well both situate on Manecklal Road, and being within five minutes drive from the Railway Station.

Offers must be addressed to the Chief Manager, Raj Darbhanga, at Darbhanga, and must reach him on or before 30th June, 1933. The Chief Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For full particulars of the above Mills, machinery and bungalows and for inspection please apply to Rai Bahadur Shivramdas Bilasrai Kedia, 24 Marwari Bazar, Bombay.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.
Attorneys for the Honourable Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga.

6645.

The Union Bank of India Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th May, 1933, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Bank, 62/68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance sheet for the year ending 31st March 1933.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of the two Directors retiring by rotation. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th May, 1933.

N.B.—Dividend when declared, will be paid only to those shareholders whose names stand in the Registers of the Bank on TUESDAY the 9th MAY 1933 and the dividend warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses. Any change in address should be intimated immediately to avoid inconvenience.

Public Notice

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Consolidated Scrips for Five, Ten, Twenty-Five, Fifty, and Hundred shares in place of the present Certificates for One share will be issued at the request of the holder on payment of the fee of annas eight per Scrip, provided the numbers of the shares to be included in the Consolidated Scrip are consecutive.

A consolidated Scrip can also be split up into Scrips of lesser denominations, i.e. One, Five, Ten, Twenty-Five and Fifty shares on payment of the fee of annas four per each such split Scrip.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 5th May, 1933.

6649

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ATLAS MILLS, GODOWNS, ETC., AT REAY ROAD, MAZAGAON, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Atlas Mills Company Limited (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th May, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises of the Atlas Mills at Reay Road, Mazgaon, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.

LAND—(a) 50145 sq. yds. or thereabouts held under a lease dated 30th May 1868 for 999 years rent payable whereunder has been commuted.

(b) 322 sq. yds. or thereabouts held under a lease dated 22nd October 1918 for a term of 21 years at the annual rent of Re. 1 renewable in perpetuity at the same rent.

SPINDLES—46452.
LOOMS.—1380
ENGINE—(Compound) by Douglas & Grant I.H.P. 2500.
BOILERS.—10 Water Tubular Boilers by Babcock and Wilcox.

Machinery, dyeing and bleaching plants and other mechanica appliances used in connection with the said Mills together with the exclusive right to use the trade marks belonging to the Atlas Mills Company, Ltd., in respect of the goods manufactured by the said Atlas Mills.

Buildings and Machinery can be inspected at the mill premises.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his office at 133 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to his attorneys Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, 36 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at (Gopi Tank Road), Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, on MONDAY the 8th May 1933, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Sukthankar Gupte and Kothare Attorneys for Dr. Polycarp Francis Miranda and Mrs. Louisa Miranda, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of and with the consent of the Mortgagor and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th March, 1922, and Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated the 14th November, 1927.

All that piece of land of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure together with the dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Gopi Tank Road, Mahim, containing by admeasurement about 7036 Sq. Yds. bearing Collector's Old Nos. 154, 156 and 157, New Nos. 3756, 3770 and 3771, Old Survey No. 121, New Survey No. 1530 and Cadastral Survey No. 724 Mahim Division and Municipal G Ward Nos. 4780 and 4781 (1) and Street Nos. 109 and 110.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Sukthankar Gupte and Kothare, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Yusuf Building, 35-43, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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Burma Imperial Film's sensational most brilliant & ideal talkie of the day.

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Scores of beautiful dancers showing
Mysteries, thrills & pathos
Delightful dialogues & grand scenery.

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Daily Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
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Special Seats for Zenana

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 and 10 p.m.
JIM TULLY'S
Sensational novel

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AUCTION SALES

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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR JEWELLERY LOVERS AND INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.)

On account and at the risk of Thakoresaheb Joharsingh Rajsingh of Bedana the Mortgagor, pursuant to the provisions of the power of sale given to the Mortgagor and under instructions from Messrs. Karnik and Bahadurji Solicitors or Mr. L. M. Parekh, the Agent appointed by the Mortgagee, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at 6-12, Bruce Street, opposite Imperial Bank, Fort, comprising valuable Diamond, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, the ornaments such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Full sets, Bangles, Nose and Ear-rings, Tora-para, Rings, etc. On view fr[om] to-morrow. Auctioneer, M[istry] & Co.

N. Y. K. LINE

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Nagato Maru, x Tango	5901	30 April	5 May
Maru Suwa	6893	29 April	13 May
Maru *Hankow	11000	.....	16 May
Maru *Hakodate	4104	1 May	19 May
Maru Fushimi	5303	3 May	17 May
Maru Tokiwa	11000	.....	†30 May
Maru Hakozaki	6972	18 May	31 May
Maru	10500	...	† 12 June

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

DARK RECESSES OF MIND

Neurologist Explains Why Innocent Sometimes Confess To Guilt

That the community as a whole through its members as developed from primeval times a "sense of guilt" which each individual feels was advanced by Dr. Emanuel Miller, the neurologist, as an explanation of some of the strange psychological symptoms observed in modern society.

Dr. Miller is a vice-president of the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, and he was lecturing on the treatment of delinquency at the Institute of Medical Psychology.

He quoted extraordinary cases in which human motives have been probed by doctors peering into the darker races of mind. "Below the threshold of consciousness."

"I have had frequent cases under my care of neurotics who have identified themselves with thieves and murderers in the current news," said Dr. Miller.

"Some, perfectly innocent, confessed to crimes or gave the police imaginary clues about murderers of whom they had not the faintest knowledge.

PUNITIVE MEASURES INAPPLICABLE.

"On deep examination of such persons it was discovered that they had a deep sense of guilt connected with homicidal thoughts about members of their own family—thoughts which had lain below the surface, influencing health and behaviour in remote and fantastic ways."

It was very difficult, he went on, in reading a detective story to decide whether we were on the side of the criminal or his pursuers.

Dealing with cases in which punitive measures were inapplicable, Dr. Miller quoted the following instance:

"Many delinquents are painfully moral,' said Dr. Miller. "Fallen women are frequently tender, generous and often God-fearing.

BRUTALITY OF ALL-IN WRESTLING

Pain Is The God Worshipped By Votaries Of So-Called Sport, Says Kenward Grayson

"He bit his hair and pulled it out with his teeth. He also spat in his eyes when he was on the floor, and got hold of both his ears, twisting them one way and then another."

You may be surprised to learn that these words do not describe a tussle between two untamed gorillas in the jungle—they were the words of a witness describing, at a recent Sheffield inquest the tactics of the dead man, who had succumbed to overstrain after taking part in an exhibition of so-called "sport."

LIKE WILD BEASTS

This was all-in wrestling, which is now enjoying an unwelcome vogue in many Britain's towns. The advertisements of the fatal Sheffield contest described it as the "worst sensational sport in the world." The coroner's jury said that it was "not a clean sport, and ought to be stopped."

Just how sensational and dirty is all-in wrestling? To find this out, I have lately attended a number of contests, both in London and the provinces. I have also interrogated several experts. And I can assure you that the Sheffield jury had every justification for its condemnation of the "sport," says Kenward Grayson in "Answers." All-in wrestling is the most brutal, degrading and un-British spectacle that has ever been shown to the public in these islands.

The first sight to meet my eyes on entering the hall where I saw my first match was that of a human ox striving to release his foot, which a human gorilla was systematically twisting, by wrenching back his opponent's little finger. Within a minute I saw the gorilla jab his thumb into the ox's eye-socket as they grappled on the floor.

BAD AT ITS BEST.

These tactics were, I learned, against the rules but the referee paid no attention. In later fights I was to see men hitting palpably below the belt, scratching faces and bodies so that blood was drawn, pulling hair, twisting ears, and spitting at their opponents in frenzies of animal-like rage.

"Clean" contests—that is, contests in which the rules are observed—are rare in the all-in wrestling ring. And even they are sufficiently revolting to sicken most decent people.

Let me describe a "clean" all-in wrestling match—one with which a conscientious referee, acting on the letter of the rules, could find no fault. This is an actual contest as I watched it—afterwards it was described by enthusiasts as "the sport at its best." In view of the latter comment, it will serve excellently as a test by which you can decide whether or not all-in wrestling is desirable.

One of the huge contestants is white, the other a negro. The bell rings, and they fly at each other from opposite corners. There is no preliminary handshake, as in boxing. Only once have I seen an all-in wrestler proffer his hand to his opponent; then he had it twisted round and used as a levere to throw him.

WHILE THE CROWD ROARS.

After standing for a few moments slapping each other's faces, the white man and the negro crash to the floor in a ferocious embrace. White lands face downwards, black on top of him. Like a flash the negro pounces on his ankles, crosses them, and proceeds to pull them slowly and painfully back over his head. In agony, the white man whines like a dog that is being ill-treated. For three full minutes the negro tortures him, while the crowd roars its approval.

Then the victim manages to raise an arm and screw his fist into the other's ribs. The negro howls at the sudden pain. He releases his hold, and the white man is up. His teeth bared, his eyes wild, he leaps on his opponent, picks him up, swings him round his head, and hurls him savagely over the ropes into the ringside seats.

The negro is assisted back. In their next clinch the white man slides a hand over the black face. Two fingers are placed in the nostrils, forcing them apart.

Another moment, and both are on the floor again. Pain has transformed them into wild animals. They are maddened by temper; their snarls and roars are to be heard above the shouting of the crowd.

The negro gains the upper hand once more. He springs up, plants a foot on the white man's head and grinds his face into the floor, at the same time seizing one of his arms and twisting it round.

By desperate kicking the white man free himself and brings the negro down. But he is too weak to continue the struggle. The negro has little difficulty in turning his sweating body and flattening his shoulders on the boards for three seconds, thereby scoring a "fall."

Is this the end? By no means. Two "falls" must be achieved for a win. And so, after each man has been resuscitated by his seconds, the two are grappling again. And the same nauseating tactics are repeated.

The white man is showing signs of wilting now. The negro sees this as they stand belabouring each other with their naked fists. He suddenly lowers his head and butts the other in the stomach. The white man goes down, and the referee begins to count.

UNCONSCIOUS FOR TEN MINUTES.

At "nine" the white man rises groggily. But his body is bent—he cannot raise himself erect. With a malevolent grin, the negro claps his fingers and brings down his hands in a chopper-like movement on the back of his opponent's neck. Six times he delivers this dreaded "rabbit" punch—banned from boxing and all other forms of wrestling by reasons of its danger. The white man falls again. This time he does not rise—but as a last, despairing resort he seizes the negro's ankle and pulls him down.

A fatal move—for the negro gets the "scissors" grip on him. Two black legs are wound round his windpipe, and he is swung from left to right and back until he is senseless.

One expects a towel to come fluttering in from the white man's corner, as it does in a boxing match when surrender is implied. It fails to arrive. Seconds are not allowed to surrender for their man at all-in wrestling. He must cry "Enough!" if he wants to retire.

But the white man cannot shout—he is unconscious. Over and over goes his limp body until at long last the referee stops the bout. The negro is acclaimed the winner, and the white man is carried to his corner. His seconds cannot bring him round. A doctor is summoned. It is ten minutes before the battered wrestler shows a movement.

"KILL HIM! KILL HIM!"

Now, what do you think of a that as a form of light entertainment for British men and women?

The sight of the all-in crowds at the height of their fervour is an even more degrading spectacle than that of the brutes who entertain them. Pain is the god they worship. Few people will ever disgust me more than the Society woman who sat next me at one contest, and repeatedly sprang to her feet, screaming: "Kill him! Kill him!"

You would find it hard to watch an all-in wrestling contest and believe that you were in Great Britain. It is the Government's duty to forbid immediately this brutal "sport."

Plans have actually been made in recent weeks for the holding of an all-in-wrestling matches between women. Let us pray that official steps may be taken before this greatest shame of all is perpetrated in any of our cities.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' SUMMARY DISMISSAL

Benares Administrator Serves Notice

BENARES, May 4.

Mr. J. V. Lyngh, Administrator, Benares Municipality, which has been superseded for persistent default in the performance of its statutory duties with effect from May 1st under orders from the United Provinces Government, has given notice to three high officials of the Municipality, namely, Messrs. Abulkhair, Secretary, J. N. Mitra, Engineer and Rameshwar Sahai Sinha, Superintendent of Education, stating that their services will not be required after May 31st.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance by the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Worthless Scraps Of Paper

"Hire Purchase" Agreements Used As Cover For Loan Transactions Will Not Stand Legal Scrutiny

A correspondent writes:—

In view of certain cases which have recently come to light in Bombay, in which "hiring agreements" have been used to cover loan transactions, the following article which appeared recently in "The Commercial Review" (London) will be of interest to your readers. It would appear that such agreements, which are common in Bombay, are enot worth the paper they are written on. The article is as follows:—

LOOKING BEHIND THE AGREEMENT.

"There are some traders who, from time to time, attempt to use a Hire Purchase Agreement as a cloak to disguise the real nature of the transaction which has been carried out. Should any doubt or difficulty arise after the event, the Court is at liberty to look behind the Agreement (no matter how perfectly it is drawn) to discover what was really in the minds of the parties. If the real transaction, for example, was for a loan but cloaked under a Hire Purchase Agreement that document or documents would be void under the Bills of Sale Act, 1882.

We have referred to this point on several occasions recently, and do so again without apology, as we have, during the past weeks, met several cases which make it clear that despite the signing of a Hire Purchase Agreement, it was a sale and repayment by instalments which had taken place, and the Hire Purchase Agreement was only drawn and executed as a security in the event of non-payment.

We again take the opportunity of urging that Hire Purchase Agreement should be regarded in one sense and one sense only, i.e., as agreements for the hire of certain goods with a provision as to the ultimate passing of the property in such goods to the hirer if he hires over a given period. The essence of the agreement is that it is a hiring, and the goods can be returned, and the less confusion which is allowed to exist, the better.

WRONG CONCEPTIONS.

The need for very strict thinking on this subject is apprehended at once if one listens to the objections usually put forward against hire purchase, for, in almost every case, you will notice that the objector really imagines a Hire Purchase Agreement as a sale upon the security of a Hire Purchase Agreement. This is, of course, exactly contrary to the fact. Unfortunately we often hear traders talking about a hire purchase sale or a sale upon the security of a hire purchase agreement, and the misconceptions caused by these misstatements are serious.

AN EXAMPLE.

Examples are useful in making clear the position being adopted, and we will follow the method in this case. Let us suppose that a customer whom we will call Mr. A. hires a lorry from Messrs. B upon a Hire Purchase Agreement, and, in due course, the Hiring Agreement being complied with, the lorry becomes Mr. A's property, and was then worth something in the neighbourhood of £800. During the course of the hiring just mentioned, Mr. A hired a car from Messrs. B on another Hire Purchase Agreement.

A month after the first hiring had been completed Mr. A found that he was going to find it difficult, until the coming summer trade, to pay his hiring rent on the second car, and so he goes to Messrs. B and tells him the trouble. B then says in effect "you will need £300 between now and the time you commence to earn good money again, and therefore we will (a) purchase the car you obtained under the old agreement and give you £400 for same provided you re-hire that car on a fresh agreement for, say, £450; (b) we shall not, of course, give you the £400 but we will credit your account on the other car hiring with £300 and upon the fresh hiring with £100.

We will suppose the parties agree and then a Hire Purchase Agreement is drawn up and signed. The agreement may be perfectly worded, but there is little doubt that a Court would say, if these facts came before it, "this was no hiring agreement—it was just a cloak to obtain a security for a loan of £400." The intentions and facts are what matter, not the window-dressing which may be indulged in.

WORSE THAN USELESS.

Another example may be suggested. A tradesman is asked to do extensive repairs upon, say, some old furniture, but before he does so, the owner tells him he cannot pay for same all at once. If the trader then proposes a Hire Purchase Agreement and gets the customer to sign it would be a useless document. A Hire Purchase Agreement cannot be a security for goods sold or for services rendered—it can only be an agreement for the hire of goods owned by the person letting for hire, which contains, it is true, a clause as to the property passing to the hirer at some future date in certain given circumstances.

We strongly advise our readers not to try and use a Hire Purchase Agreement for any purposes other than for a hiring, for if they do, and trouble arises, the document will be worse than useless

ART-DISPLAY AT "SWADESHI"

Bengali Artist Exhibits Collection Of Paintings And Handicrafts

Sjt. Manishi Dey the talented Bengali artist who is now in Bombay, has arranged a display of his works at the "Swadeshi" corner of Church Gate Street, (opposite Flora Fountain).

The collection on view includes a variety of artistic leather-works like purses, ladies' handbags, book-covers, photo-albums etc. These are in fancy designs with beautiful engravings, and in various shades of colours.

A "Chronicle" representative saw the artist at work in his studio, turning out the articles. The speed and finish with which he engraves the designs on leather with only a simple modelling instrument is indeed remarkable. The utility and beauty of the handicraft have been drawing a number of pupils especially ladies, to the artist.

PRINTINGS.

The display also contains some charming paintings done by Sjt. Dey in water-colours, some of which were sent to art-exhibitions in America and Europe. Several sketches of nature-studies show a delicacy of touch and a fine sense of beauty on the part of the artist. They bear unmistakable traces of the Bengal school, though Sjt. Dey disclaims any conscious following of that style. But the influence is quite natura., considering that he is a Bengali artist and the brother of a distinguished artist, the Principal of the Calcutta School of Art.

A notable work in Sjt. Dey's collection is a beautiful pencil-sketch on simple ply-wood, representing a number of village maidens at worship in the temple of "Radha Krishna". The graceful curves of the figures and their costumes have been executed with a rare skill.

D. C. S.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BOLL-WORM PEST

Success Of Control Measures Induces Ryots To Take Initiative

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

An intensive campaign for combating the pest of boll-worm which has been causing very serious damage to the cotton crop in South Gujerat is being carried on by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and if the campaign meets with the same amount of encouragement as it has so far done, then there is every hope that at no distant date the disease will be brought under control.

The scheme which was first sanctioned in 1923 for the thorough investigation of the pest consisted in studying the life history of the pest, estimation of the damage caused to the crop and study of control measures. The results of the investigations carried out at Surat conclusively proved that if this pest was controlled, there would be an increase in the yield of Kapas per acre.

BROACH EXPERIMENT.

After considering all the relevant facts, the agricultural department of the Bombay Government in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee selected an area of 480 square miles in the Broach District in 1931 for experimenting on control measures. The area selected is provided with natural water boundaries on three sides which serve as barriers against attacks by the pest. Efforts were also made to educate the agriculturists of the surrounding villages in regard to the utility of such control measures. The agricultural department distributed nearly 9,000 plant-pullers in the area in question which resulted in the clearance of nearly 60,000 acres out of a total of 80,000 acres during the year 1932-33. The whole work is being carried on under the able guidance of Mr. B. S. Patel, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujerat, whose untiring efforts have aroused the keenest interest in the campaign.

RYOTS TAKE TO IT.

It was, however, found that in order to exterminate the disease from the specified area, a more thorough and organised clearing of the entire area of the pest was necessary, as there was every possibility of infection spreading from unsatisfactorily cleaned plots and therefore the control measures were once again repeated from February, 1933. The measure of success achieved so far has induced cultivators in distant villages to adopt measures on their own initiative.

SANATAN DHARMA FOR TEMPLE ENTRY

'Harijan Day' Celebrations At Beawar

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, May 5.

In accordance with the programme announced for the second "Harijan Day" sports in which both Harijans and cast Hindus participated were held on the evening of 29th April. On the 30th May a 'Havan' ceremony which was attended by a large number of Harijans was performed and at noon cleaning work was done in the Harijan quarters.

On Sunday, due to heavy rain sports could not be held and were postponed till the next Sunday. However, a huge procession from the "Tarun Rajasthan" Office was taken through the main streets of town and it terminated at Gandhi Chawk where a largely attended public meeting under the presidenship of Pandit Mukutbiharilal Bharagav Vakil was held.

After speeches of Seth Seshamal Bohara and Pt. Rishi Datt, Mehta Editor, "Tarun Rajasthan", Pt. Ramanugrah a learned Shashatri spoke for two hours and in the course of his speech he sought to prove that Shastras permitted the entrance of Harijans in all Hindu temples.

The meeting ended with a resolution passed unanimously that the entrance of the Harijans in temples is provided by the Sanatandharma.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 6.

July, 1933	8.59
October, 1933	8.80
December, 1933	8.97
January, 1934	9.07
March, 1934	9.23
Middling Spot	8.60

NEW ORLEANS
New York, May 6.

May	8.39
July	8.55
Middling Spot	8.56

NEW YORK, 10-55 A. M.:
New York, May 6.
CLOSED.

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—
CLOSED.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 6.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Days' Exports to the Continent	Nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, May 6.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May, 1933	7.63
July, 1933	7.68
October, 1933	7.75
November, 1933	7.81
January, 1934	7.89
March, 1934	7.97
May, 1934	8.04
F. G. F. Spot	7.94

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, May 6.

BROACH:—

Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.14
Fine (Good Staple)	5.26
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.38

OOMRA:—

Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.16
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.31

BENGAL:—

Good	4.32
Fine	4.42
Superfine	4.52

SCINDE:—

Good	4.42
Fine	4.52
Superfine	4.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, May 6.

	10-10 A. M. Quotations	To-day's Closing price
June, 1933		5.82
July, 1933	5.68	5.80
August, 1933		5.79
September, 1933		5.78
October, 1933	5.66	5.78
November, 1933		5.78
December, 1933		5.78
January, 1934		5.79
February, 1934	5.67	5.80
March, 1934		5.81
April, 1934		5.83
May, 1934		5.86
Middling Spot		5.98

LONDON METALS
London, May 6.
CLOSED.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 6.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels, 23/ May/Jun sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 22/10-1/2 May sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels. 25/3 May paid.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, May 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C & F Calcutta.
May/June per cwt 7/6 sellers.
C & F Bombay.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 17/6 May paid.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 18/4-1/2 Sept/Dec. paid

LONDON.
London, May 6.

Smoked Sheets Standard
Ribbed lb. Spot 2-29/32 sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 6.

Chartered Bank of I. S. & C. £13-1/4.
Honkgong Shanghai Bank London Register £122-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-3/4.
National Bank of India £40-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. £110-3/4.
Conversion Loan, £100-3/4.
Rupee Paper £84.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £72-3/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 Sterling Loan £84-3/4.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 106-1/4.
Consols, 2-1/2 per cent. £74-5/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. £100-1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 109-7/8

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, May 6.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/16

LINSEED.
London, May 6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10/15/0 May/June sellers
Linseed Laplata CIF Hull ton £9/5/0 May-June sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton £10/17/6 May/June sellers.

UNKNOWN BUYERS OF GOLD

London Market Review

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following weekly bullion report dated London April 19:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £178,510,972 on the 12th instant, an increase of £1,978,181 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold by the Bank during the week amounted to £5,452,923, and included £4,438,121 bought yesterday: this is the largest daily influx since December 21st 1929, when the Bank received £4,679,000 of gold from the United States of America.

Large amounts of gold were available in the open market, £1,900,000 being offered yesterday; some of the supplies were taken for the Continent, but again the largest proportion was secured for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.
Apr. 13th	121s/6d.
Apr. 18th	120s/9.1/2d.
Apr. 19th	120s/2d.
Average for above 3 days	120s/9.83d.

Equivalent value of £ sterling.

Apr. 13th	13s/11.81d.
Apr. 18th	14s/ 079d.
Apr. 19th	14s/ 1.67d.
Average for above 3 days	14s/ 0.76d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	391.581
Netherlands	261,000
British South Africa	1,131,619
Australia	1,068.121
British India	977,513
British Malaya	70,817
Other countries	19,119
Total	3,919,770

EXPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	7,300
France	183,643
Switzerland	59,587
Italy	4.850
Other countries	4,950
Total	260,310

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £1,078,000, of which £723,700 was shipped per s.s. "Strathnaver" and £354,300 per s.s. "Castalia".

The figures relating to the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of March last are given below; they show an excess of imports over exports of £19,713,376. For the first three months of the present year, imports of gold amounted to £44,816,139 and exports to £32,979,326.

	Imports. £
Germany	1,461,630
Netherlands	763.483
Belgium	5,318
France	2,054.564
Portugal	830,842
Czechoslovakia	
Switzerland	—
West Africa	137,195
United States of America	3,438,118
Brazil	85,752
Egypt	59,206
Union of South Africa & South West Africa Territory	7,506,228
Rhodesia	336.172
British India	2,587,609
British Malaya	111,698
Australia	4,689.100
Other countries	187,104
Total	24,254,017

	Exports. £
Germany	6,730
Netherlands	2,288,786
Belgium	277,560
France	1,079.845
Portugal	483,900
Czechoslovakia	78,560
Switzerland	170,747
Other countries	54,513
Total	4,540,641

SILVER.

Owing to the Easter holidays, the week under review contained only three working days. On the 13th instant demand from America caused a rise of 3/8d., prices being fixed at 18d. for cash and 18.1/16d. for two months' delivery; quotations eased 1/16d. yesterday but further demand from America to-day carried prices to 18.3/8d. and 18.7/16d. for the respective deliveries. China and the Continent sold, but the Indian Bazaars, although inclined to buy at lower prices, have not been active in this market.

Enquiry from America has again been a feature in the afternoons, but yesterday the strength of sterling, although compensated in a measure by an advance in the New York silver quotation, tended to restrict this demand.

The firmness of the market would seem to depend largely on a continuation of American support, failing which prices would be likely to ease.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

	Imports. £
Germany	21,224
Netherlands	12,509
British India	12,525
Australia	17,284
British South Africa	2,978
Other countries	87
Total	66,607

	Exports. £
U. S. A.	33,460
British India	5,000
British Malaya	3,400
Canada	2,365
France	1,916
Other countries	3,173
Total	49,314

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.
Bar Silver per oz. std.
Cash delivery.

Apr. 13th	18d.
Apr. 18th	17.15/16d
Apr. 19th	18.3/8d.
Average for the above 3 days	18.1/4d.

Two months' delivery.

Apr. 13th	18.1/16d.
Apr. 18th	18d.
Apr. 19th	18.7/16d.
Average for the above 3 days	18.1/8d.

IN NEW YORK.
(per ounce .999 fine).

Apr. 12th	28.1/8 cents.
Apr. 13th	28.3/4 „
Apr. 15th	29. „
Apr. 17th	28.15/16 „
Apr. 18th	29.7/8 „

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 13th instant to the 19th instant was dol. 3.61 and the lowest dol. 3.41.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 13th instant consisted of about 162,400,000 ounces in sycee, 240,000,000 dollars and 9,320 silver bars, as compared with about 161,300,000 ounces in sycee, 240,000,000 dollars and 9,320 silver bars on the 8th instant.

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/4/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	0-1/2 p.c. 0-9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market Rate	0-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 6.

T T London on Berlin	14.32-1/2.
T T London on Amsterdam	8.41
T T London on Brussels	24.21-1/2
T T London on Madrid	39.31
T T London on Milan	64.56
T T London on Berne	17.45-1/2
T T London on Paris	85.71
T T London on Prague	114.21
T T London on New York Closing Rate	4.06-1/2
Interest Day to Day Loan	0-3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan	0-1/2 p.c.
May/June per cwt C & F Karachi.	7/6 sellers.
May/June per cwt	7/6 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 6.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) CIF ton No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) CIF ton £10/2/6 May/June sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent £10/7/6 May/June sellers

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 6.

Market:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	19-1/2
Forward	19-9/16

FRANCE SETS UP SCIENCE COUNCIL

84 Eminent Savants Will Be Members

A Superior Council of Scientific Research has been created by Minister of National Education Anatole de Monzie. The Council, in accordance with a decree published in the "Journal Official," willl include eight divisions, with a total of 84 scientists represented on the various subsidiary councils.

There will be divisions for the following sciences: mathematics, mechanics and statistics and astronomy; physics, chemistry, biology, natural sciences, historical sciences and philosophical and social sciences. Each of the first six will have a council of 11 members, six appointed and five elected, and the last two will have a single council of 18 men, eight appointed and ten elected.

Members of the council will be designated by various learned groups in France, such as the Academy, the Federation of Scientific Societies, research groups and kindred organizations. Such ministeries as that of War, Marine Air, Agriculture, Public Health and Public Works will also name certain members. All will be the most eminent in their fields.

Members will be elected for four years, with the privilege of re-election, but the age limit will be 70. The council will meet at least once a year, with the Minister of National Education presiding.

SLIPPERY SAM ON THE ICE

Cooler Ways With Heated Topics If Gandhiji And Winston Also Learn Skating

It is greatly to be wished that Mr. Gandhi would learn to skate, writes the London correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian," it would be wonderful to see him and the Secretary of State for India waltzing together round the Park Lane Rink, doing "drop-threes" and backward-outside-edges with the utmost harmony and grace.

Surely in the course of such an exhibition all those trying Indian problems would dissolve in wonderful sweeping curves of agility and goodwill; But as (at the moment) Mr. Gandhi does not skate we have for the present to be content with Sir Samuel Hoare as a solo performer on behalf of the higher approach to Anglo-Indian problems. "Slippery Sam" recently was at it again in the presence of a distinguished gathering of less adroit members of the Cabinet; at the Park Lane Rink we are told that even.

Mr. Baldwin looked impressed at the assurance with which Sir Samuel took the floor dressed in dark trousers and a dark, high-necked jumper. In time with a waltz tune he performed graceful figures which made amateurs envious and professionals respectful. His outstretched arms moved gracefully as he circled and wheeled on one leg like a bird in flight.

At the end of this performance (which, by the way, does not sound too frightfully advanced, for the habit of "wheeling on one leg" is almost universal among skaters) we are told that he "went to the tables, where his fellow-politicians congratulated him." We are not, however, told whether Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Henry Page Croft were present and whether they burst into tears of repentance at an exhibition of such abundant beauty.

It is a pity that Mr. Churchill does not add skating to his other almost universal accomplishments. It might impart a more sylph-like outline to his figure—and a "pas de deux" from Slippery Sam and Wheeling Winston would be very nearly as good as an exhibition from Mr. Gandhi and the Goat.

"STAR" TURN SURPRISE

Cabaret Beauty Turns Out To Be Man

Frenquenters of a certain Paris cabaret, famed for its attractive girls, knew and appreciated the talent and the striking beauty of "Muguet," who in the course of time was offered engagements that took her to London, Brussels and Berlin. But it will come as a great surprise to most of them to learn that "Muguet" was of the sterner sex, says the Paris correspondent of "The People."

This dramatic discovery was made when the police were called to a house not far from the famous racecourse of Auteuil on account of a tragedy involving the death from an overdose of drugs of a man described as Marcel Guillot.

On the bed they found a figure clad in feminine garments, and when the papers were examined it was found that the victim was the much-discussed "Muguet," who had last been heard of in Berlin, where "she" was one of the star "turns" in a popular night resort.

IN ARMY.

All "her" life "Muguet" was accompanied by a bizarre personage "she" spoke of as her "man," and it now appears that "man" was in reality a woman, so that the two had "swapped" identities.

It is stated by those who knew the secret that Guillot had been masquerading as a girl from his earliest teens, and only donned male attire for a brief period of military service with one of the French regiments of the line.

After he had been dismissed from the Army he began his career as a dancer, and made a hit as a typical Folies Bergere dancing girl.

Apparently he had taken to drugs some tome ago ,and when he returned to Paris from Berlin he was accompanied by a friend, in whose company he stayed until the night of the tragedy, when he appears to have started to indulge in cocaine.

When his friend heard moaning from the room he entered and found "Muguet" dying. When the police arrived he was beyond human aid.

Apparently he played the role so well that experienced managers were taken in by the bluff, and really believed they were engaging a female dancer for their cabaret shows.

Whether all the associates of "Muguet" were equally taken in is another question.

JUST FOR THE HOT DAYS!

LIGHT, COOL and COMFORTABLE, these smart canvas shoes, fitted with light leather sole and solid rubber heel, are really unsurpassed footwear for these hot days. Try a pair to-day. You will be surprised to find what exceptional values Bata offer you at such a incredibly low price as

Rs.3-15

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No. 98 White Canvas with Black patent fittings.
No. 97 White Canvas plain Oxford.

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Branches:—Lohar Street, Hornby Road, and Grant Road

G. B. S. WISHES "HE WAS DEAD"

Atlantic Rollers Stop Him From Talking

Mr. George Bernard Shaw was wishing he was dead.

His Shavian philosophy was no proof against the arguments of the Atlantic rollers. He, who has a cure for most of the world's ills, has none for seasickness.

"In fact, we are all wishing we were dead," he said lugubriously, over the transatlantic phone from mid-Atlantic to the "Daily Herald."

"The Empress of Britain is in the middle of the roughest seas it has met in the whole of its voyage round the world. It is awful....."

All his life Mr. Shaw has refused to cross the Atlantic in spite of the most tempting offers from the lion-hunters in the United States. Eventually he htd to go right round the world to get there—but the Atlantic has got him in the end.

"What dwid you think of China, Japan and all the other places?" I asked him.

"Nothing to what I am thinking about the Atlantic at the moment," he groaned.

"I have enjoyed the trip so far," he added. "I have had a good look at the world and the world has had a good look at me, and now I have been offered a lot of money to write about it."

"What did you think of New York?"

"I had a very strenuous time, considering I had only 24 hours there, but I managed to get in a 90-minute speech. . . I hope it did them some good.

"Well, I've been away for four months, and I shall not be sorry to be back. . . not iw fe are going to have much more of this."

Then the Atlantic definitely got the better of Mr. Shaw.

"Can't talk any more; let's ring off," he groaned. And he did.

EXHIBITION OF ITALIAN GRAPHIC ART

An exhibition of Italian graphic art from the 15th to the early 19th century, to remain open four weeks, is now being shown in the copper engraving cabinet of the Wallraff-Richartz Museum, at Cologne. The most famous Italian masters are represented by the prints, which deal with Christian and mythological themes, landscaties and architectural motives.

HERO'S STATUE REPLACED

Reviving War-Time Memories In Cologne

COLOGNE, (By Mail).

The wooden figure of Jan von Werth, the popular hero of the Thirty Year's War, into which the Cologne citizens had the privilege of hammering nails in return for the financial sacrifices they made during the great war, is to be restored to a place of honour in the city.

The National Socialist city fathers discovered the figure a short time ago still lying in the dusty corner of a public building into which it was ignominiously thrown at the end of the war. It is to be polished up and placed in a position where all may see it.

It is intended to revive war-time memories of sacrifice and loyalty. —Reuter.

FRY'S

4 FOODS IN 1

"Doctors recommend it. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a valuable meal in itself."

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SHUKRAL—Infuses strength into nerves, muscles and vitality in the Body. Price **Rs. 2. Three bottles Rs. 5.**

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS,
Kalbadevi, Bombay & Ahmedabad.

RHINE IN "FLAMES"

The illuminations of the banks of the Rhine and the heights on either side of the river will be repeated this year. Dates thus far arranged are July 15th, covering the Middle Rhine from Coblenz to St. Goar; July 29th, the Siebengebirge stretch between Bonn and Remagen; and August 5th the heights of the Rheingau between Mayence and St. Goar.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu--Vaishakh Shud 13, 1989.
Muslim—Moharrum 12. 1352.
Parsi—Adar 4, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 7m.
Sunset—7h. 3m.
Hightide—10-44, 22-37.
Lowtide—4-08, 16-36.

PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon 10th May. 3h. 34m a. m. Last Quarter 16th May 6h 20m p.m.; new moon 24th May. 3h 37m. a.m. p.m.. first quarter 1st June 5h. 23m. p.m.

BAI GANGUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY—The total attendance in the dispensary during the month of April was 2291 out of whom 1209 were males and 1082 were females.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS—The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A.F.I. will play a select programme at Sir P. M. Gardens to-day (Monday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

KERALA MUSLIM CONFERENCE—The Second Session of the Kerala Muslim Conference will be held in the Shah-Jehan Hall at Calicut on 13th and 14th May under the presidency of Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.

RAHNUMA MAZDAYASNA SABHA—Under the auspices of the above Sabha to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), Ervad Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture on "What should be the ideal of True Devotion".

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Khodabax Edalji Punegar will deliver an exposition of Gatha Ahunavaiti Chap. II (Yasna Ha 29) strophes 2 and 3..

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: White Lotus Day The United Lodge of Theosophists will hold a consecration meeting to commemorate the 42nd Anniversary of the Passing of Madame H. P. Blavatsky. at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51. Esplanade Road, Fort, at 6-15 p. m. to-day (Monday)

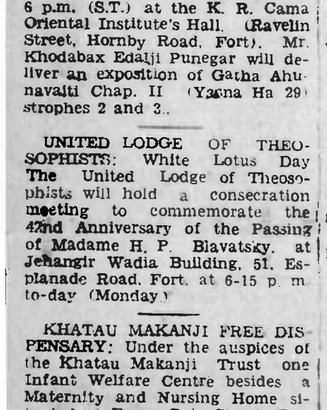
KHATAU MAKANJI FREE DISPENSARY: Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of April 1933 in all 1448 patients were attended to at the Centre and the Hospital.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

Special Meeting
WHITE LOTUS DAY
Anniversary of the Death of H. P. Blavatsky.
MONDAY, May 8th, 6-15 p.m.
The public is requested to come a few minutes before time so as not to disturb the proceedings which will commence punctually.

THE
CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE PRINCE & PRINCESS OF RECKLESS ROMANCE



with Mary Astor
M-G-M's Red-Hot Drama of Cochin—China

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE:—"Michael and Mary" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR:—"Laughter in Hell" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Imitation Doctor" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Red Dust". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Pack up Your Troubles." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: every day at 4 p.m.
PATHE:—"Trouble in Paradise" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Vagabond Prince" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY:—"Tell Me To-night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Patit-Pavan" Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA:—"Comedy of Errors." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 Noon—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market:—Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
Indian Programme—
6-30 p.m. Light Music by Mr. Y. K. Loliker.
7-30 p.m.—Interval.
8 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange & other Market prices.
Empire Relay if reception satisfactory.
Indian Programme—
9-00 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
Radio Hints in Hindi.
European Programme—
Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Here and There by The Globe-trotter.
9-30 p.m. A concert by The M. V. Victoria Sextest.
Overture "Don Juan."
Valse "Speak to me of love"
Selection "Countess Maritza"
Violin solo "Ava Maria"
Selection "Rigoletto"
"Gondoliera"
Cello solo "Simple Aveu"
Selection "Tannhauser"
March "Passing of the Regiments".
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

WILL GANDHIJI RECONSIDER?

Deccan Sabha Council Expresses Grave Concern

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona at its meeting held on the 2nd instant:—

"The Council of the Deccan Sabha expresses its grave concern at Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to undertake another fast extending over three weeks which, in the opinion of those able to judge, is likely to endanger his life.

The cause of the removal of untouchability from Hindu Society, which is dear to him and which he has done so much to promote during the last few years stands badly in need of his continued and vigorous advocacy, for that reason, if no other, the Council of the Sabha earnestly appeals to him to do nothing which would lead to any impairment of his health and physical powers.

The Council trusts he will reconsider his resolution and continue to serve actively the cause of the Harijans."

NOW TALK WITH WHOLE OF EUROPE

But Not With Russia: Radio-Telephone Extension

It is notified for general information that with effect from the 8th of May, 1933, the Overseas Radio Telephone Service to the British Isles, which was opened on the 1st of May, 1933, will be extended to most countries in Europe (U. S. S. R. excepted), Gibralter, Ceuta (North Africa), and in the case of Portugal to Lisbon only.

The charges (a) for 3 minutes' conversation, (b) for each minute thereafter and (c) the report charge to each of these countries or destination can be ascertained on application to the Postmaster-General, the Enquiry Section of the Central Telegraph Office and of the Bombay General Post Office and at the principal post offices in Bombay and Poona.

GANDHIJI'S FAST

To-day's Programme

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchable Society has fixed the following programme:—

1. Early morning sea bath by Harijans and other Hindus at Chowpaty Sea Face.
Sanitary rounds in "A" and "C" Wards.
Twenty-four hours' fast all over India.
Mahatma Gandhi commences his fast at 12 noon.
Women's meeting:
Time 4-00 P. M. (S. T.) Place: China Baug
Public Meeting:—Place: The Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. Time 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) President Seth Mathuradas Vissanji.
Public Meeting: Place: Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Time 9-00 P. M. (S. T.) President Sir Govindrao Pradhan

PUBLIC PRAYERS.

Place:—Malad—Haridas Narandas Wadi, Station Road.
Time:—To-day (Monday) 9 p.m. (S. T.)
Residents of Malad and Kandivli all Communities are requested to attend and join in offering Prayers.
Harijans are specially invited with their families to join.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA. A public meeting of residents of Matunga will be held on Monday, the 8th inst., at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the open compound of the Matunga Vyayam Shalla, Laxminarayan lane, Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.), when Mr. B. G. Horniman will address the meeting on Mahatmaji's Fast and general prayers will be offered for the longevity of Mahatmaji.

Sjt. B. N. Maheshwary will preside over the meeting.

PUBLIC PRAYER IN GHATKOPAR—A public prayer will be held in Jain Upashraya, on Tuesday the 9th May at 8 a.m. under the presidentship of Syt. Nagindas Amulakhray Mehta in connection with Mahatma's fast under the auspices of Shree Ghatkopar Antyaja Seva Samiti.

PRAYERS AT LADWADI—Under the auspices of the Lad Vissa and Dassa Caste of Bombay prayers for the long life of Mahatmaji will be offered at Ladwadi to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PRAYERS AT WORLI KOLIWADA: A public meeting will be held at Worli Koliwada, to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p. m. in the open compound of Shankara's temple to offer prayers for Mahatma Gandhi.

AT ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR: To-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Mandir a public meeting of Hindus will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Chandkaran Sharda, when several speeches will be made on removal of untouchability and the duty of Hindus. There will be prayer for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

AT PAREL: Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, at 9 p. m. (S. T.) to offer prayers in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's Fast. Sir Govindrao Pradhan, will preside over the meeting.

AT VILE PARLE: Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban (B. B. and C. I.) District Committee of the Servants of Untouchables Society, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of Harijan Sevak Samaj Karyalaya near Bhagini Seva Mandir, Sarojini Road, Vile Parle, to offer prayers in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's fast. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING

To-day's Gandhi Seva Sena's Programme

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at China Baug, Girgaon Back Road, to-day (Monday) at 4 p. m. (S. T.) to offer prayers for Mahatma Gandhi, Smt. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside and Sjt. H. J. Anjaria will be the principal speaker.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME

On Tuesday members of the Gandhi Seva Sena starting from C. P. Tank will go through Bhuleshwar, Zaveri Bazar, The Markets, Princess Street, and terminate near Nar Narayan Temple at Kalbadevi. They will carry appropriate Posters and slogans with them, and will distribute handbills and leaflets on the way.

Other Sisters from the Public who are anxious to join in the second day's programme are requested to come to the place of starting C. P. Tank, near Germania Dyeing and Printing Works, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) clad in pure white Khaddar. Badges will be given to them at the place of starting

BUDDHA'S ANNIVERSARY

Mme. Wadia Addresses Meeting At Anand Vihara

At a meeting held at the Anand Vihara, Lamington Road, on Sunday to celebrate the 2557th thrice sacred anniversary of Lord Buddha, presided over by Dr. Nair, there were present a large number of Buddhists of Ceylon and a good number of Indian admirers. Among those present were: Prof. Dharmanand Kaushalya, Rev. Uttama, Dewan Bahadur N. D. Mehta, and Maulana Seka Ali Hyder from Lucknow, and Mme. Sofia Wadia.

Letters were read by the Secretary from the Chiefs of Aundh, Ichalkaranji, Bhor, Dr. Gour and St. Nihal Singh; who while thanking the Buddha Society for the kind invitation regretted their inability to attend the meeting.

Mme. Sofia Wadia in the course of her brilliant address referred at great length to Lord Buddha and his mission. The aim of the Society was to propagate the teachings of Lord Buddha.

She dwelt on the life of Lord Buddha and of King Asoka who did a lot to spread the teachings of the great religious preacher. She concluded by saying that the only way to attain Nirvana was by closely following the teachings of Buddha.

Prof. P. V. Bapat of the Fergusson College, in proposing a vote of thanks to the enlightened speaker, said, Asoka sent missionaries to distant China, Macedonia, Syria and other parts of the world so that all might share in Lord Buddha's teachings. He laid special stress upon the impression which Buddhism made on France.

There was next a magic lantern exhibition by Mr. Gyani in the College Hall, after which the function came to a close.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha Miss Komalam and her sister gave a concert on Sunday evening at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall.

The programme consisted of a good variety of Kirtans, Javalis and National Songs which were much appreciated by the audience. Among their masterpieces may be mentioned the rendering of "Evari Matta" and "Kshira Sagara" in which both of them displayed their capacity to the full.

There was some grumbling from the orthodox school that they did not have their full fare of Ragas with extensive Pallavi, but these critics forget that they should judge feminine vocalists by quite a different standard.

Not at any time before, have so many Kirtans been rendered within a four hour's performance. Not only are most of the Kirtans now in the public eye, but they were rendered in up-to-date style.

Miss Komalam is decidedly the more scholarly, though the junior sister has her own strong points. Both of them when they sing in chorus form a good combination and make a melodious appeal to the ear.

THUNDERSTORMS IN FRONTIER

General Rain In Malabar And A Few Falls In Bengal

POONA, May 7.

A western disturbance has caused fairly widespread thunderstorms and a few falls in Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province. It lies this morning over the Northwest Frontier. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in Burma, Assam, East United Provinces, West Central Provinces and North Hyderabad while a few falls have occurred in Madras Deccan and Bengal. Temperatures remain below normal from the Punjab to East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

Chief amounts of rainfall—Mandalay three quarters inch; Tavoy Monywa, Maymyo half; Yamethin quarter; Nagpur half; Lucknow, Pachmari quarter; Harnai one; Lyallpur, Montgomery, Khanpur, Bikaner, Jaipur quarter; Trivandrum one and half; Cochin three quarters; Parbhani, Calicut, Bellary quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will occur locally along the Northwest Frontier, Southwest Punjab and Rajputana and extend in Kashmir, East and North Punjab, United Provinces, Bengal and Assam. Thundershowers will also occur locally in Peninsula and Central parts of country and at a few stations in Bihar and Orissa and Burma.—A.P.

FIRE IN TOY SHOP

Damage Estimated At Rs. 5,000

At about 10-15 p.m. on Sunday night, a fire broke out in a toy and cutlery shops belonging to Abba Isak Ahmed in Janjikar Street, a short distance from Pydhonie.

Fire brigades from Babulla Tank, Bhuleshwar and Mandvi were promptly on the spot and put out the fire.

The damage has been estimated at three to five thousand rupees. But, it is understood the stock in the shop was insured.

COOLIES DIE OF SUFFOCATION

Three out of 4 coolies who were detailed to clean a tank in dirty water in the Shapurji Bharucha mills, Delisle Road, Parel, are reported to have died as a result of suffocation from poisonous gas emanating from the tank, on Saturday afternoon.

It is to be recalled in this connection that a similar tragedy occured to the Jam mills last month when two men died of suffocation.

WATERLOO LANDMARKS TO GO

Bill In Belgian Parliament Causes Alarm To Historians

Historians and patriots, not only in Belgium but also in England and France, are alarmed by a bill introduced last month into the Belgian Parliament by the Socialist Deputy Mathieu, which would eradicate all vestiges of the celebrated battlefield of Waterloo.

With its notable and heroic souvenirs, its tombs and votive stones the site is the goal of many pilgrimages, and it is protected by the law of March 26, 1914 which forbids the planting of forest trees, the erection of any construction or building the opening of quarries or excavations of any nature without the Government's permission. Nor can any existing building—such as the chateau of Hougoumont, with its orchard surrounded by a crenelated wall, its tragic Haie-Sainte chapel of shot-torn white masonry, the Bell Alliance, and the Caillou farm where Napoleon established his last headquarters June 17, 1815—be altered in any manner without authorization by the State.

MANY MONUMENTS.

Besides the foreign monuments including the stole dedicated to the memory of the British Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, the Hanoverian memorial rising over the ditch where were buried 4,000 dead, the Gothic stone bearing Prussian inscroptions, the lion, the ossuary of Caillou where thousands of heroes' bones are preserved from profanation, there are French monuments too: one erected over the last spot dominated by the eagle of Gerome, the Victor Hugo column, the Hougoumont memorial.

Against Mathieu's proposal to abrogate the law saving these sacred things from violation, Lucien Landy, Belgian historian, and Sir William Davison, in the British House of Commons, already have raised their voices, and Leon Jeurez, one of the authors of the 1914 law, insists that the sentimental reasons for the protection of the battlefield still obtain.

"The sentiment in this connection," he writes in a local paper, "is one of pity and sadness felt when one realizes that 40,000 young, vigorous and brave men fell on this plain of Waterloo in the space of half a day, and that under this grass and grain the remains of those heroes repose for eternity".

JEWS CAN'T KILL ANIMALS IN THEIR OWN WAY

The German Cabinet approved a measure forbidding kosher slaughtering throughout Germany.

Kosher slaughtering is a ritual peculiar to the Jews. This ritual demands that animal and fowl to be slaughtered for food in kosher fashion, must have their windpipes slashed so as to produce an instantaneous loss of consciousness. There are a number of other strict regulations relative to kosher slaughtering, but this is the essential one.

The Books of Leviticus and Deuteronomy enjoin upon the Jews certain regulations in regard to food, and in obedience thereto the socalled kosher ritual has been used. The word kosher simply means fit or proper. Orthodox Jews may eat only kosher-prepared food.

PANDEMONIUM AT G. I. P. R. WORKERS' UNION MEETING

President And Members Deny Secretary's Allegations And State, Meeting Was Postponed Till June

The following statement has been issued by the President, two Vice-Presidents and some members of the Executive of the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union:—

Our attention has been drawn to a statement issued by the General Secretary of the Union stating that Messrs. Zulmiram, Pathak and others supported by Mr. Khedgikar were determined to break the meeting of the Executive Committee held on 6th inst.: the president started the meeting with bureaucratic rulings; president's followers created a pandemonium in the meeting and the meeting broke up without transacting and business.

"INCORRECT AND MISLEADING."

In this connection we have to state that the statement is incorrect, mischievous, misleading and clear perversion of facts. The fact is that Mr. D. S. Vaidya, the General Secretary of the Union who is playing into the hands of Sardesai-Kulkarni group of the Workers' Party was in a hopeless minority and had only five men to support him.

The General Secretary who anticipated a huge majority for his side had called this meeting in spite of serious opposition from several responsible officers of the Union, but realising his weak position resorted to obstructive and destructive tactics and started trouble from the very beginning of the meeting. Messrs. G. H. Kale, K. G. Kulkerni and D. B. Kulkerni assisted by Mr. Karadkar who was not even a member of the Committee would not allow the meeting to proceed. They would not permit Mr. Shankarrao and Mr. Bhaskarrao the duly elected representatives of Sholapur and Amla branches respectively to participate in the meeting and insisted when the meeting to accept Messrs. Gajare and Karadkar as representatives of the Manmad and Sholapur branches respectively though constitutionally they could not be allowed to participate in the meeting.

"NO CONFIDENCE" MORE.

On the President's refusal to submit to their Mr. D. B. Kulkerni moved a vote of no confidence in the chair. The President, thereupon vacated the chair in favour of Mr. V. G. Gangal, the Vice-President of the Union with a view to allow the meeting to fully discuss the resolution.

The resolution being put to vote was lost by an unanimous vote, not even the mover voted for it. But the followers of Kulkarni-Sardesai group who were best upon wrecking the meeting and told so plainly, picked up a quarral with the chairman and wanted to move a vote of "no confidence" in him. The Chairman ruled the resolution out of order.

This was sufficient for them to create a scene in the meeting and on a signal from them, about 50 men of the Workers' Party armed with sticks rushed in the meeting room and tried to belabour the other side and would have succeeded in doing so but for the presence of mind shown by Mr. Khedgikar and others.

PANDEMONIUM.

However, they dragged the volunteers of the Union out of the office, detained them in the office of the Workers' Party. The pandemonium lasted for about half an hour and the situation was brought under control with much difficulty.

A resolution to hold the annual general meeting at Nagpur in June 1933 at a date and time convenient to Nagpur people was moved and seconded and when put to vote was carried by 16 votes against nil.

It may be mentioned here that Mr. Vaidya and his supporters were all along present in the meeting and his statement that the meeting broke up without transacting any business is incorrect.

We are sorry that Messrs. Vaidya and Kale supported by Kulkerni-Sardesai group should have resorted to such tactics.

Before concluding we desire to thank the volunteers of the Union who checked the move of Kulkerni-Sardesai group at great personal risk and enabled the meeting to transact the above business.

The consideration of subjects on the agenda was postponed and the meeting was dissolved.

TRAMWAYMEN THANK SUPERINTENDENT

Workers Get Leave And Loan Amenities

A meeting of the tramway workers was held on Friday evening opposite Kingsway Workshop, Dadar, Mr. A. M. Desai, the Vice-President of the Union, presiding.

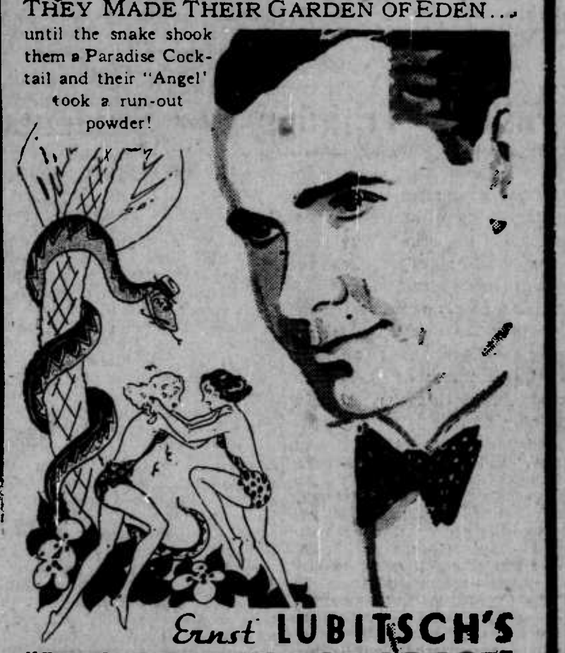
Mr. B. R. Shinde said that the dates for applying for loans from Provident and Employees' Welfare Funds could be suitably altered by the Workshop Superintendent, after he received a reply to his letter from the Secretary of the Company.

As regards leave the Workshop Superintendent told the Deputation that leave was always granted to men who were absent but who sent a note or a post-card on the same day to the Foremen requesting them to grant leave for a particular number of days. The Workshop Superintendent, he said, issued a new circular in that respect.

A resolution thanking the Workshop Superintendent for redressing their grievances regarding the leave and loan from Provident and Employees Welfare Funds was passed and the meeting terminated.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

THEY MADE THEIR GARDEN OF EDEN...
until the snake shook them a Paradise Cocktail and their "Angel" took a run-out powder!



Ernst LUBITSCH'S
"TROUBLE IN PARADISE"
with MIRIAM HOPKINS KAY FRANCIS
HERBERT MARSHALL
Charlie Ruggles · Edward Everett Horton
A Paramount Picture

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1933

BEYOND THE PALE

From the letter of Mr. A. C. Nambiar, one of the victims of Nazi frightfulness in Berlin, it would seem that the British Government have been unable to protect Indian residents in Germany. Mr. Nambiar was not only brutally assaulted by Nazi hooligans, but all his belongings were rifled and his papers destroyed and he was left stranded without a penny in his pocket, after being kept in jail for three weeks. There has been no redress from the Hitler Government, and as this did not happen in Russia to a Britisher, the "National" Government is not unduly bestirring itself though it is the duty of Sir John Simon, who went into hysterics over the treatment of British prisoners in Moscow, to protect the King's Indian subjects from Nazi violence and redress their grievances. Nothing has been done so far, and we expect that Mr. Nambiar will have to leave Germany without receiving any justice either from the British Government or the Hitler tyrants.

A WARNING.

We have been bombarded with one-sided statements from German firms or their agents in Bombay which seek to belittle the reports of the methods of frightfulness which have made the name of the Nazis stink in the nostrils of decent-minded people, but we have no intention of wasting our space on them. We have already given publicity to an official statement from the German Vice-Consul, which proves nothing and we shall be ready at any time to give publicity to any reasonable representations in defence of Herr Hitler and his myrmidons coming from duly accredited sources. But statements such as that of Baron von Neurath, which we published recently at the request of the German Consul will make no impression on the Indian public. If Indians are to be subjected to such treatment and humiliation in Germany, we must warn Germans trading in India that such conduct will recoil on their heads.

HOSPITALITY RECIPROCAL.

Germans have been treated with hospitality in this country since the last war, and we doubt whether anywhere in the world they have met with greater sympathy in their misfortunes or greater encouragement to trade. But if in return for this Indians are treated in such a brutal manner in Germany, they will reconsider their attitude towards Germans and Germany, and do what is in their power to rectify the failure of the British Government to protect Indians. It would be as well if German merchants in India, instead of wasting their time on futile denials, would warn responsible authority in Germany that there are legitimate means of retaliation open to Indians, who are not prepared to sit quietly while their fellow countrymen are subjected to insult and indignity in Germany.

METHODS ABOMINATED.

Hitler is reported to have made a statement to the British Press that Nazis are opposed to Indian aspirations. If he hopes thus to curry favour with the enemies of Indian progress, he must realise that Germany, at the same time, will forfeit the sympathy and the trade prosperity she has hitherto enjoyed in this country. India can fight her constitutional battles in her own way, without either the "moral" or physical support of Germans of the type of Nazis, but she will not condone or tolerate ill-treatment of her nationals. Sir Austen Chamberlain said the other day: "This new spirit of German nationalism is the old Prussianism with an added savagery of racial pride and exclusiveness." And he added, that so long as Germans were unable to treat Jews fairly so long were they unfit to be treated on terms of equality by other more civilised nations. This condemnation comes from a Tory of the Tories and should be a warning to Hitlerites that their methods are abominated by every section of opinion in Britain.

LATEST SAVAGERY.

India has been hospitable to all religions, and both Christians and Jews have been sheltered in this country for nearly two thousand years. Indians regard them and treat them as their own brothers. But in Germany Jews domiciled in the country have been treated with unexampled brutality and cruelty and subjected to humiliations which besmirch the name of Germany for ever. Every Indian will enter into the feelings of grief and indignation with which their Jewish fellow countrymen view the treatment of their co-religionists in Germany. The latest example of Nazi savagery in burning the valuable and world renowned library of Prof. Magnus Hirschfeld places them beyond the pale of civilization. The controversy about the burning of the Alexandrian Library is not yet dead, though its loss to civilisation is patent enough. But there cannot be any doubt about this last act of "German" frightfulness and "Kultur", when thousands of valuable books were burnt, because they were "un-German". If the Nazis are typical of Germany, and all culture, education, and civilisation are "un-German", then the less said about them the better. Indians will have to reconsider their whole attitude towards Germany and Germans in India if the German Government persist in their present course of conduct.

Military Training For Students.

It is notorious that Government have sadly neglected the higher military training of Indians. Not to mention the training for those to be directly recruited as officers, even the more elementary training, such as is provided to the University Training Corps, is not being given the serious attention it deserves. The Shea Committee recommended that the University Training Corps be viewed as "the foundation-stone of the National Army," and as "a potential source of supply of candidates for commissions in the regular Army." and that "no artificial limit be set to the expansion of these corps." But Government, who alone can give full effect to the Committee's recommendations by giving Universities the services of Army officers and other facilities have failed lamentably to act up to those recommendations. Even where by the efforts of a University its Training Corps has reached its maximum strength allowed and has a long waiting list of candidates for admission Government have not given the requisite sanction for increasing the maximum strength. Yet they often urge an excuse for the slow Indianisation of the Army, that the requisite type of Indians for officers' ranks is not available in adequate numbers.

UNIVERSITIES' FAILURE.

It must be admitted at the same time that some of the Universities too, have failed in their duty to encourage military training. That view is confirmed by the references to the subject of Military Science in the just published Report of the Inter-University Board for 1932-33. It is no use blaming the students for not interesting themselves in such training or in anything beyond their examinations. The Universities must take their share of the blame for the students' extreme preoccupation with examinations. It is also true, as some Universities contend, that the training provided by the Corps does not enthuse the students as it is hardly likely in the present circumstances to lead to a military career. But Universities, at any rate, ought to be able to appreciate the disciplinary value of the training given by the Corps. The training, however elementary, is capable of rousing interest in military exploits among educated young men, and that is no small gain.

A USEFUL STUDY.

One of the well-tried methods of rousing interest in military pursuits is the study of Military Science as a regular subject at the University. Properly formulated and taught, it can be, at least, as useful as the study of dead languages. But though British Universities have led the way in the systematic study of the subject, very few Indian Universities have followed their lead. While most of our Universities maintain a large or small Training Corps, it appears from the Inter-University Board's Report that only the Agra University has, so far, prescribed a course in Military Science as an additional optional subject in the course for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees. The Board interested itself in the question and asked the Army Department, if it could provide any facilities in giving instruction in the subject. The reply was most chilling, though not unexpected. Said the Army Secretary:

> If this subject is introduced in any Indian University, the teaching in it must be a matter solely for the University authorities, and no regular assistance can be given by the military authorities. It would obviously be impossible for the Army to spare serving Officers for such a purpose.

AGRA'S LEAD.

It is difficult to believe that in peace time officers are so scarce or so busy that, it is impossible to spare a few of them to train University teachers in Military Science. The Army Department being so indifferent regarding instruction in Military Science, it is natural that few Universities trouble themselves to provide courses in the subject. The subject was highly commended by the Conference of Indian Universities held at Delhi in 1929. They should now follow the lead of the Agra University, where almost all military instruction is given by the Officers of the U.T.C. and not of the Regular Army.

Press Views

The Larger Unity

Mahatma Gandhi has resolved to risk his life to convince the country of the need for purging itself of untouchability. Though this holds the chief place in his heart, there are other matters the satisfactory settlement of which is almost equally dear to him. The chief of these is the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity and co-operation. The removal of untouchability will close up the yawning gulf that divides the Hindu community into two great divisions. When this gap ceases to exist, Hindus will be in a far stronger position than they are now in. They will be able to hold up their heads and do something to enable the nation to realise its ambitions. But the goal of the Indian nation will not be fully accomplished unless the other and equally great problem of Hindu-Muslim unity is tackled successfully.—"National Call."

Make-Believe

It is evidently as a part of the same game of make-believe that this interesting debate was initiated in the House of Lords. A heroic attempt was made by the speakers to represent the Joint Select Committee as the very embodiment of fairness and impartiality, one member dramatically declaring that "it would be worth scrapping a dozen newspapers rather than make an unfortunate gesture of any kind." We are afraid that they are overdoing this pretence. It is perfectly plain that the Joint Select Committee is meant only to register the decisions of Sir Samuel Hoare's Government and despite the clamourings of the so-called Indian delegates, will not advance one step beyond the White Paper. —"Swarajya."

Puerile Publicity

Pamphlets in tens of thousands, in English and Vernacular, are beig issued by what is known as the Bengal Publicity Board. . . .

The writer (or writers?) of these pamphlets is not even worth the hire. His reasoning has not even the merit of plausibility. There is Civil Disobedience. "As a result" (he is very fond of this expression and uses it constantly), dacoities have increased in all parts of Bengal. Mahatma Gandhi went to Dandi on 5th April, 1930, to prepare contraband salt. "As a result" there was armoury raid at Chittagong, disturbances in the district of Jhelum, disturbances at Jessore. A long list of such disturbances is given here which took place "as a result" of what Mahatma did at Dandi! We are reminded of the argument of the famous logician:

> I shoot an arrow from here
> It pierces a plantain tree.
> My knees are bleeding,
> O papa, my eyes are gone.—
> "A. B. Patrika."

A LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA

STILL LOOKING T MRS. NAIDU

Indians Want To Know How They Stand

(From Our Special Correspondent) JOHANNESBURG, April 17.

Commission and asked for the South Africa will be in the throes of a general election next month. The Coalition party led by General Hertzog and General Smuts is sure to win an unparalleled victory at the polls.

The parties to oppose the Coalitionists are the Labour Party and the Roos party. As far as practical political influence is concerned the Labour Party is dead and it is doubtful whether it will be able to secure even half-a-dozen seats in the new Parliament. This excludes the Creswellites who number four and who are to be given support under the Hertzog-Smuts agreement. The new Parliament will meet in June and the budget will be presented to the House.

Tielman Roos, ex-judge of the Appellate Court, who left the Bench to enter politics and had the incidental luck of getting South Africa off the gold standard, has at last appeared in the field and challenged the Coalition, whom he terms "Pactites". When he left the Bench, he was hailed as the saviour of South Africa, but has immediately lost his reputation as a politician owing to his impossible aspiration to be the Prime Minister and the lack of desire to serve the country selflessly and also owing to his inconsistencies.

His reputation will be tested at the general election in which the prospects of himself and his followers are not very rosy.

INDIANS IN THE UNION.

The Asiatic Land Tenure Commission has been pretty busy recently in obtaining evidence from interested parties in the Transvaal. Indians have already submitted a memorandum to the exemption of several areas from the provisions of the Gold Law in order that the present trade of the Indians may be maintained inspite of the operation of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act.

Nobody is in a position to say definitely what attitude will be taken by the Commission after the completion of the inquiry, but this much is positively clear that Indians will not be allowed to trade in those proclaimed areas where trade competition exists between the Europeans and Indians.

The Europeans in Natal are very anxious to send away Indians to colonise elsewhere in the world. Mr. Heaton Nicholls M.P., regrets that nothing has been done by the Government to proceed with the inquiry as decided by the last Round Table Conference in connection with Indian colonisation in South America. He appeals to the Indians of Natal to emigrate to other colonies so that the Indian problem of Natal might be automatically solved and epithets like "Natal, a Coolie and Kaffir location be not applied to it in future.

What ingratitude to Indians who were chiefly instrumental in changing Natal from a wilderness into a prosperous garden colony?

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU AND S. A

Indians in South Africa have read with pleasure the news of Mrs. Naidu's release from prison. They look to her for guidance and help in this their hour of difficulty, as she is still respected and remembered by the Indians more than anybody else.

Her selection as a member of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference held at

(Continued on page 8).

Frankly Speaking

DROP THE MYSTERY POSE.

This country has been kept entirely in the dark as to what steps the Government are going to take in regard to the anti-Dumping Act lately passed by the Assembly.

There have been secret negotiations going on between Japan and England on the one hand and Japan and India on the other, though perhaps in a subordinate capacity.

The Premier almost stated the other day that the Economic Conference will be subordinated to the needs of the Empire. At least they cannot allow Japan to exploit her child and woman labour, dump her goods into India, and thus throw out of employment hundreds of thousands of Indian workers.

The problem is growing in gravity every day, and the Government have been hastening slowly, if they are hastening at all.

As Mr. D. P. Khaitan says, the first necessity is to guard the Indian manufacturers against Japan, and then if necessary Japan can negotiate directly with India.

But the Government must give up their mystery pose and take the people into his confidence.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Japanese are following a dual policy with the Soviet, apparently, from the way they have been negotiating for the Chinese Eastern Railway on the one hand and simultaneously moving their army to the Russian frontier.

According to the latest news Japanese cavalry is now within 100 miles of the Russian frontier, and no doubt it is creeping nearer. No doubt Russia has prepared herself for future eventualities.

If Japan thinks she can browbeat Russia as easily as China, she will find herself mistaken. Russia has given ample proofs of her desire for peace, but she will not allow herself to be trampled upon, simply because Japanese junkers want to add more territory to their kingdom.

Russia might be glad to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway, because the sale would rid her of unnecessary entanglements in the Far East. But it may be taken for granted that she will not allow her sovereignty to be violated by any country.

NOT INSURMOUNTABLE.

The opposition of the Councils of the Punjab Muslim Conference and the local Muslim League to the provisional communal settlement in the province is unfortunate but does not seem to be an insurmountable difficulty in the way of a final settlement.

The Muslim leaders who now dominate the two Councils have long been known to be irrevocably committed to the Communal Award. But the local Muslim community has for various reasons been most dissatisfied with the Award and distrustful of Government's communal policy.

It was such a feeling that appreciably helped the solution of the Punjab question at the Allahabad Unity Conference towards the end of last year.

That feeling may be presumed to continue still, otherwise a leader like Sir Fazl-i-Hussain would not have taken a leading part in the latest Pact.

PRESS ON.

The text of the resolution adopted by the two Councils shows that their opposition is mainly to the details of the Pact and not to the principle of joint electorates.

They also resent the negotiations having been made behind the back of the community's "representative bodies."

If so, their suggestions may well be discussed with their own representatives as also suggestions from that small section of the Sikhs that oppose the Pact.

It is time for leaders like Maulana Shaukat Ali, Pandit Malaviya and other unity missionaries to step in and strengthen the hands of those in the Punjab who are earnest about effecting a permanent settlement.

FETTERS IN COURT.

Mr. Oscar Brown did well in passing orders in a case, where a prisoner was brought into the Court with fetters on, that in future no prisoner, whether political or otherwise should be brought into court fettered. But we wonder whether the order will be obeyed by the Police.

All over the country High Court Judges and Magistrates have repeatedly warned the Police against this practice, but they still persist in it with characteristic arrogance.

Fetters even in the case of a convict are bad enough, but in the case of undertrials it is atrocious, tinless they are openly violent, to produce them in court wearing fetters.

It is the duty of the Magistrates to control the conduct of the Police in their own courts, whatever they may do outside, and Mr. Oscar Brown has done the right thing in passing an unequivocal order on the subject.

Readers' Views

INSULTING TO INDIANS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the heading "Long Suffering Bombayites" Mr. Russa H. Mehta's letter published in your issue of the 5th inst. gives a fairly accurate account of the sufferings of those who are now paying heavy taxes to obtain just treatment at the hands of the Government.

I would like, however, to add that it is not only Government of whom we have to complain. Mr. Russa Mehta has overpraised the activities of the new "enterprising Cafeteria" apparently under the belief that no one would ever dare to exclude an Indian gentleman or segregate him in a general dining room in India. Unfortunately this "Cafeteria" which opened with a tremendous flourish of trumpets that it was going to enliven the second city in the world with all kinds of new innovations, has overlooked the fact that its principal customers are Indians and as such that everything possible to suit their convenience should have been adopted and not, as at present, to ban Indian gentlemen of even the highest social position from entering their Dining Rooms upstairs unless they divest themselves of their usual mode of dress and don European Evening Dress Suits.

This monstrous and invidious distinction made by a restaurant that is authorised under the terms of its licence to sell alcoholic liquors with food is one that calls for an explanation and the proprietors must be made to understand that this sort of thing is not going to be tolerated anywhere in India, much less in Bombay. In England or on the Continent no one no one would dream of asking one of our Indian Princes or other respectable Indian gentlemen to divest themselves of their National Dress in order to please the whim of a Restaurant Keeper. And what is good enough for London or Paris, to say nothing of Simla, Delhi, Mussoorie, etc., should be good enough for Bombay.

I agree with Mr. Russa H. Mehta that sooner or later every concern that suffers from a sense of monopoly, goes out of business much sooner than it expected, and it is now to be seen how many Indians ar eprepared to stomach this insult?

I hope, Sir, that you will be good enough to give your support to remove this invidious ban by giving publicity to this letter. Thanking you and enclosing my card,—yours, etc.,

"DINNER JACKET."

Bombay, May 7.

THE WAY TO SAVE HIM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the pathetic appeals made by his life-long friends like Dr. Tagore, Dr. Ansari, General Smuts, C. Rajagopalachari, and others, and inspite of the tears of his own flesh and blood Devidas Gandhi, Mahatmaji has determined to go through the ordeal.

Some are puzzled, some are perplexed, some are distressed and some are upset by Mahatmaji's resolve but I for one am confident that Mahatmaji will survive the fast.

Of course looking to the Mahatma's physical state India is alarmed but the remedy lies in our own hands. If we wish that our dear leader's soul should not suffer the agonies of hunger we all—men, women and children—must take up the cause of the Harijans. The very news that India has taken up the Harijan's cause sincerely will nourish his soul and give to his body that strength which no amount of goat-milk, dry dates, ground nuts or orange juice will give. This is the only way to save him.—Yours, etc.,

MUHAMMAD A. PATEL.

250, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

Bombay, May 6.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The primary Examinations conducted by the Municipality just in the middle of March, create a considerable period of nearly two month's idleness, before the schools are closed for summer vacations.

It may be argued by the authorities that the specified time is necessary for a few thousand boys whose examinations, excluding those sent to centres to pass the Standard IVth in two written papers, are all orally completed within two or three days by the nominated examiners.

The examinations, however, can advisably be fixed in the middle of April which will enable the school curriculum to be more thoroughly completed without idling away the precious time.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. KASHMIRI.

Mastantalaw, Bombay.

MIRACLE HEALERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your "Correspondent" has done a distinct service by his second article appearing in your issue of the 4th instant in which he throws out a challenge to prove the existence of miraculous powers.

In my first letter of the 2nd instant (only a part of which was published) I had made it clear that the chief reason that prompted me to write it was only to show that these "miraculous powers" are not silly stories but real facts. I may state that I had no intention of dragging in any personality but as your "Correspondent" did not disclose the identity of either himself or the "Miracle Healer" and as there was then only this Diveker Maharaj in Girgaum so far known to me, I had to mention his name.

The very first sentence of your "Correspondent's" first letter was too sweeping and misleading. On the whole he attacks the Ancient Sciences downright and shows himself to be a non-believer in Truth. He considers that Astrology and Palmistry are pseudo-sciences which have been exploded long ago. I say that these sciences are as ancient as any other science. They reached their climax in the hands of the Ancients.

An eminent Indian author writes about Astrology:—"A science which enables a man to know his past, present and future, which clearly lays down the sources from which flow the evil influences and which finally reveals to him grand forces by which he can overcome those evil influences cannot altogether be uninteresting to any person who has a grain of common sense or logic in his head."

According to your "Correspondent" the world famous Cheiro, who correctly prophesied the date and mode of death of the late Lord Kitchener and of several other distinguished and Royal personages, must have been a great dupe. Eminent persons like Allen Leo and Ariel are nothing before him.

Now, turning to the Magical Faculty, Sephariel, a distinguished Western Authority on Astrology, Numerology and allied subjects, says:—"The Magical Power of Invocation is not a matter of superstition or vague conjecture". He himself testifies to having seen with his own eyes the operation of the "Spell of Invocations". He adds that these powers are derived only by the signification in the minds of those who employ them sustained by a constant faith and directed by the Power of the Will. Effect is created only by the faith of the operator, aided by the Will of the person operated upon. The power of the Will and intention of the soul are the main secrets of "Mystery Healers". One who begrudges everybody all that is good may experience in his own person the ill-effects of his poisonous thoughts.

Paracleus has, after a long research written:—"The magical potency of the Will and Imagination is inherent in every human soul and has the power of acting not only upon bodies that are present to the sense by means of the subtle powers of the eye and breath equally as by a fixed regard and incisive speech, but also at a distance by means of the desire and fantasy of the soul acting upon the vital principle of persons more remote. It is the motion of the mind that distinguishes between good and evil in the use of occult art and forces....."

Pages and pages of quotations from several other eminent persons of different schools of thought, who, after a long and laborious research, have admitted the truth of these ancient sciences can be written but space here will not permit. However much one may write, your "Correspondent" would not be satisfied.

If he so wishes I can make arrangements for him to go to not one but many other "Miracle Healers" in different branches of science to enable him to remove his ignorance of facts.—Yours, etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN.

Bombay Tramways,

Bombay, May 5.

MIRACLE HEALING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your valuable paper has, of late, been providing interesting matter to its readers by the publication of the letters sent by "A Correspondent" and one Mr. K. Mahadevan of the Tramways Co. on the subject of "Miracle Healing."

The first letter that originated from your correspondent has unfortunately made a surprising

(Continued on next page).

NAMBIAR'S STORY OF HIS ARREST IN BERLIN

Savagely Assaulted And Whipped By Storm Troopers And Personal Property Confiscated

(By A. C. N. NAMBIAR)

Mr. A. C. N. Nambiar has sisued the following report of his arrest in Berlin to the press:—

As incomplete and incorrect reports about my arrest in Berlin and being kept in custody—the latter an official euphemism for imprisonment without any charge being framed and without any trial—have appeared in the press and since the incident raises and involves certain general issues of importance, I state the facts.

PRE-ARRANGED PLOT.

I was arrested in Berlin in my flat on the 28th of February, the day following the evening on which the Reichstag caught fire under mysterious and controversial circumstances and which was to prove as signal for a general action by Nazis Storm Troopers.

About seven in the evening, I was reading the afternoon papers, six Storm Troopers entered my flat. With loaded revolvers raised to my face and threat of being shot immediately in the event of any resistance, they asked me to follow to a car that waited outside.

NAZI "ZULUM."

No policeman in uniform or in civil clothes, ordinary or otherwise accompanied the Storm Troopers. No writ of warrant was shown to me. No order to institute a house search was produced. I was given no opportunity to comunicate with any one. While I was escorted to the car, four of the Storm Troopers stayed back and after well over fifteen minutes came loaded with many bundles. Among the things removed. I could see my typewriter. I had no opportunity of controlling what all was taken from my flat. No list waas made, nothing sealed or even properly packed.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.

From my flat I was driven to a S. A. station. On the way. I heard one of the Storm Troopers saying to his colleagues: "You hear. typewriters we have now enough." I felt that my typewriter was not exactly confiscated—latterly I was to discover that in this I was not mistaken. On the staircase leading to the S. A. station which was on the third floor of a building, I was savagely assaulted by two Storm Troopers with leather whips.

At the S. A. station which consisted of two rooms, one leading to the other, I saw a number of Storm Troopers, about twenty, and the bundles removed from my flat piled with other "confiscated" from elsewhere. I discovered that valuable material essential for my work, almost complete manuscript for a book on India involving two years' labour and newspaper cuttings, had been removed from my flat along with my pocket books, files and private correspondence. I also found a number of Indian papers and periodicals—among others, copies of the Calcutta financial weekly "Capital"—removed as 'subversive' literature in view of the similarity of name to Capital of Marx, and also copies of the "Indian Textile Journal" given the honour for possessing a red cover.

IN JAIL.

At the S. A. station I was asked to sit down in a corner. Soon I heard the leader of the S. A. shouting: "Adjutant," when an S. A. trooper, only a few feet away, stepped forward in a military style. The order was given for me to be led to the leader. Two men accompanied me to the leader who with a supercilious smile put me a number of silly questions without waiting for any answer and made some condemnatory remarks about India's struggle for self-determination. My passport was ceremoniously taken away from me and a very complete search of my person carried out. A number of S. A. men gather round, one picking a piece of paper from my waste paper basket which I found had also been removed from my flat, another removing one from a bundle which I discovered did not belong to me, a third from a notice book, and all presenting them to the leader gleefully as "dangerous" material.

IN JIU-JITSU GRIPS.

The call "Adjutant" came again, and I was led to another corner where some Storm Troopers delighted themselves by presenting to me the picture of my being shot. After about ten minutes the Adjutant was ordered to convey me to a police branch station. From the doorway to the lorry the S. A. men led me holding me in jiu jitsu grips. A touch of humour was given when in the lorry one of the Storm Troopers showed me his trousers torn at a place, as he stated, in carrying out the "raids" of the day and asked me whether I could give him a mark (exchange value nearly of a rupee) to have it [illegible]. Another expressed regret having to hand over the arrested to the regular police who he felt did not know to give proper treatment to the arrested as the Storm Troopers. One lorry soon drew up in front of the police station.

PRISON JUSTICE.

The night I was kept there locked in a dark cell with just sitting accommodation. Police regulations demanded my shoe lace, necktie and suspenders being removed.

Early next morning I was taken to police headquarters in Berlin at Alexanderplatz, popularly referred to as "Alex." On being handed over a police official interrogated me about my name, date of birth, profession and such matters. A colleague of his gleefully told me that gallows were being raised for the arrested political prisoners. I was soon led to a common cell. I found myself in good company. On the 2nd of March I was moved to a solitary cell. Here I was kept locked for 24 days. At "Alex" itself, prison regulations were strictly enforced, but there was no mishandling or torturing.

DEPORTATION ORDERS.

On the afternoon of 25th March I was told I was free to go and a paper was handed over to me with instructions to leave Prussia within eight days.

No reason whatsoever was stated to me for the raiding of my flat. No charge was stated to me against me. No explanation was given for being kept in custody for 26 days.

The articles removed from my flat were not returned to me, excepting an empty box and a small bundle containing some old magazines.

The twenty one marks I had with me at the time of my arrest and taken away from me I was told went to cover the cost of my transport and stay in custody.

I asked the official across the counter to give me at least 25 pennings (about two pence) for tramfare having to go some miles from "Alex." This was firmly refused.

"MALICE FORWARDS NONE."

I have lived and worked in Berlin as an accredited journalist well over nine years. I bear no ill-will to Germany where I have spent several of the happiest years of my life or to the Germans among whom I have most of my best friends. I claim to have done for the promotion of Indo-German cultural relations in practice more than any single private individual during the last many years. As a result of my writtings and pamphlets issued by me, hundreds of Indian students have visited Germany for study and practical training to the common advantage of both the countries. My activities in this direction have been viewed with appreciation by the German authorities concerned. I am led to consider the action against me as one of a local S. A. group acting on information obtained from irresponsible source, in other words as resulting from a denunciation. I consider and maintain that the action against me as a grave wrong which personally has caused me heavy loss and damage having claim to being made good. I have put this forward in a written statement to the German Foreign Office.

INDO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Though I do not view the action against me from the side of the German Foreign Office as one representative of a policy against India or Indians, the incident perhaps is not entirely without a political background and in view of the general issues raised by it I feel that it is not out of place to mention here certain facts. There is the broad issue of the attitude of the Nazi Party to India, which now gains in significance in view of the Nazis being the dominant party in the Government.

HITLER'S HIGH-HAT.

It may be recalled that some time back Herr Hitler in his capacity as the supreme Nazi leader a position which he still holds, in a statement to the British Press in Berlin referred in what only can be viewed as hostile terms to India's struggle for the right to manage her own affairs.

Herr Hitler went out of his way referred to India's move for self-determination as a development not good or desirable and declared that any weakening of British hold on India would be a calamity.

Hitler's position in his own party and his present position in the Government give this declaration, though it may not be the opinion of large numbers in Germany including many connected with an even inside the Nazi movement, a significance that cannot be overlooked. The statement of Herr Hitler appeared both in the London "Times" and in the principal Nazi organ "Voel Kische Beobachter."

LACONIC REPLY.

When Mr. Champakaraman Pillay who in Berlin holds the position of the representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry raised a protest in quite mild terms, he obtained after several days a curt and laconic reply, in which Herr Hitler conveyed his adherance to his declaration on India.

Mr. Pillai in his letter also pointed out—connecting this with Hitler's statement—that there had been cases of Indians being insulted by Nazis and some instances of actual assault.

Herr Hitler's statement about India has not been withdrawn. India has a right to claim a clearance of the issue in the interests of Indo-German relations, even though many Indians in Berlin itself for personal and private considerations might deem it fit now not to raise the question. India is entitled to this especially in view of the sympathy that legitimate German demands in regard to issues that agitate world opinion have been rightly finding in India. An uncleared position in the long run is against the interests of Germany and India.

PLEA FOR PROPAGANDA.

There is also the important issue of protection of Indians in Germany. My case has brought to light that at present in Berlin there are no Indians in representative capacity or Indian organisations capable of protecting practically the interests of Indians. Until a few years back there was a group of senior Indian residents which interested itsef actively in this matter. Practically all of these have now left the country. The task then for two years 1929-31 was efficiently discharged by the Indian Information Bureau founded by the National Congress when the Bureau actively functioned. In my case, as far as I could ascertain, with the solitary exception of Mr. S. C. Guha, who serves as the Berlin correspondent of the Calcutta daily "Advance" no Indian resident felt capable or strong in wanting to interview me or even in demanding an explanation for my arrest and in adopting a firm stand for my release. It was left to the British Consul in Berlin to demand formally an explanation for my arrest and take steps in official way to expedite my release. A number of my friends German and British at the same time actively interested themselves on my behalf, rendered me great assistance, and gave fruitful publicity to my case.

REFUGEES FROM NAZI ZULUM

Limited Opportunity For Work In Sweden

STOCKHOLM, May 6.

The question of finding employment in Sweden for refugees from the Nazi regime in Germany was raised in the Lower Chamber fo the Riksdag.

In reppy to a Communist member who asked whether Government intended to employ in the Swedish State institutions cultured people who were deprived of their positions in Germany, on account of their race or political views it was stated that in view of the present World Economic situation the opportunity of work for foreigners was necessarily limited.—Reuter's Special.

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE FOR STENOGRAPHERS

Calcutta Committee's Recommendations

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The Report of the Provisional Committee that was appointed sometime ago to investigate the feasibility of the formation at an early date of an Indian Institute of Stenographers, was presented and passed unanimously at a meeting of Stenographers and teachers held on April 29 at Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

The Committee invited opinions from Shrorthand Associations, Commercial Institutions, and leading men of the profession and it is encouraging to find that the propsal was heartily welcomed. The report after justifying the need for the formation of such a body makes the following recommendations:—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the Institute be Founded from 1-5-33.

That it be called the All-India Institute of Stenographers.

That Foundation Members be enrolled forthwith on payment of Rs. 10/- as Admission Fee and Re. 1/- monthly subscription.

That foundation Membership list be closed on 31-12-33.

That the present committee convert itself into the Organising Committee with more co-opted members.

That the Organizing Committee do proceed to frame detailed proposals for the working of the Institute.

That a General Meeting of the Foundation Members be convened soon after 31-12-33 for the purpose of discussing the proposals of the Organizing Committee and electing Office Bearers.

The Institute will afford a common meeting ground for practitioners of all systems of shorthand taking care of the professional needs of its members.

Applications for Foundation Memebership should be made to N. Ganapathy Iyer, 7A, Nafarkunda Road, Kalighat, P. O., Calcutta.

A Correspondent writes:—

Upnagar "Dictator" Jamanben Dharmidhay Khandwalla "B" Class prisoner was released from Thana jail on Saturday.

She lost 50 pounds in her weight.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from previous page).

condemnation of the ancient sciences in general and miracle healing in particular. I would suggest to your learned correspondent that he should make a thorough investigation of the subject before making such sweeping statements.

I do not wish to raise further controversy on the subject but would like to reproduce below a few lines from a distinguished authority.

"Spiritualism is not living in dreams or living in clouds or having a pale face and languid air as if the things of the earth were beneath one's serious consideration, and were rather endured than enjoyed. Spirituality means the greatest acuteness of intellect, the greatest amount of power gathered in a person and wisest expenditure of that power."

Such a great power when properly acquired and applied is capable of driving out any ailment or disease.—Yours, etc.,

HANMANTACHARYA, VAIDYA RATNA.

Ekadasi Bldg., Parekh Street. Bombay, May 6.

SERVICE CUT ESSENTIAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is said by many that you have a soft corner for Government. But your leading articles regarding the attitude of Bombay Government towards the cut in Government Servants' pay are A.—1. One must admit that you have not spared Government in this respect, and, it seems, you do not spare Government when you are convinced that they are not doing a right thing.

As a business man of some standing and of long experience, I must confess that the Bombay and Madras Governments will be making a grave mistake if they refuse to cut 10 per cent. of their servants' salary and give the benefit of the saving to the already overtaxed people in these hard times when cost of living has admittedly gone down all round by 200-300 per cent. and when it is a problem with everyone except a Government servant be he an agriculturist, or tradesman, as to how to make both ends meet, or even save himself from loss.

I would like to present to the readers of your valuable paper the aspect of Government servants' pay considered in terms of income from land. Roughly speaking, a Collector and a District Judge gets about Rs. 2,000/- a month say Rs. 25,000/- a year. The Assistant Collectors, the Deputy Collectors and the First Class Subjudges get about Rs. 10,000/- a year and so on. The average yield, at least in my district, from the best black soil is not more than Rs. 7/- per acre.

One can calculate how many acres of land these Government Servants will be enjoying as far as their pay and pensions are considered. Looking at the subject from this point of view one will certainly admit that these Government servants are the richest land lords going without having to face the ups and downs of a business man, or an agriculturist.

If a business man gets more, he spends more at the same time, while a Government servant keeps on hoarding and making provision for his sons and grandsons to come. By this I do not mean to say that Government Servants' pay should be reduced to the basis of an ordinary man. But what I certainly object to is that he should be paid out of proportion at the cost of the taxpayer. In this instance, the Government of the country are undoubtedly spending more on salaries to their servants than what they should from the money they obtain by taxing the people It is therefore not too much to say that Government will be making a blunder if they revoke their resolution of cutting down the pay of their servants and reducing all unnecessary expenses.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. K.

BAD EXAM. PAPERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Loud complaints have been appearing in the newspapers regarding the nature of the question papers set at the last Matric. Exam. I have seen some of the papers, and am convinced that these complaints are not without foundation.

The bad nature of the papers is, I am afraid, the result of appointing assistant masters, private tutors and men of lower or irresponsible position, as examiners.

Their aim seems to be to show their own skill in drawing up papers which are likely to confound the candidates rather than to test their knowledge. Though most of the examiners are themselves teachers, they ask questions not of the usual sort gone through in schools, but out-of-the way qestions.

I cannot find out what object there was in asking question No. 1 (a) in Arithmetic, unless it be to puzzle the candidates, as pointed out by one of your correspondents. I have never seen such a sum in any of the Arithmetics used in our schools.

Another complaint made is of the mistakes appearing in most of the papers. Whether they are due to the carelessness of the printers or of the examiners themselves, it is not easy to say. They are there, at any rate, and the candidates have to suffer. If such papers are set with in addition such mistakes in them, what wonder is there that more than 50 per cent of the candidates fail!

It is easy to throw the blame for the bad results on the candidates and the schools that send them up. But the sort of question papers set show that the examiners themselves have to take a share of this blame, and that to no small extent.

The whole system of making appointments to the examinerships deserves to be overhauled and I hope the University will consider this question early.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR JUNAGAD

Ta,The Editor of "the Chronicle"

Sir,—I respectfully beg to invite through the medium of your esteemed paper the attention of the Junagad State authorities to the sad plight of English Education in Junagad. The State has a population of over half a million souls and there is but one High School in the whole State, the Bahadurkhanji High School at Junagad.

Only three days ago over 100 boys have been refused admission in Standard IV, a fact which has caused great consternation to the State's subjects.

The difficultiy is not only with want of accomodation in the existing building but want of adequate staff. Last year also a hue and cry was raised with no result. Mr. Cadell was then new to Junagad and it was thought that he would obviate this difficulty this year. But to our painful surprise he has not moved in the matter at all, with the result that these 100 boys are now faced with a necessity of going out of Junagad.

It would be well if the Junagad State authorities took up the question of establishing a new High School at Verawal or at any other centre and in the meantime made urgent efforts to accommodate the IV standard pupils who are placed on the waiting list.—Your etc.

PRO BONO JUNAGAD PUBLICO

Junagad, May 1.

"INDIAN BOSSES"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The learned readers of your illustrious paper seem to take a keen interest on the subject, and all unanimously agree that Indian bosses have to learn many good qualities from their large-hearted European brothers.

None can disagree with or contradict the sound opinion given by a correspondent, "P. P.," in this paper of the 19th April on the above subject. Some of the District Local Boards and such other small self-governing institutions have been a cause of undermining the earnest and just aspiration of the country for self-government and true nationalism, by causing by their autocratic deeds lack of confidence and grave apprehension amongst their employees as well as amongst the public over whom they sway their mighty command. The members of many a local board are inclined towards selfishness, intrigues, etc., and are unable to behold for a moment their fairly-paid faithful employees whose positions are always insecure under them.

A concrete instance of such an affair is not very far away from the very nose of Bombay, and that is the Bombay Suburban District Local Board whose previous unparalleled dignity is completely lost recently.

Will the Collector or Commissioner of the Bombay Suburban District investigate into the matter?—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

Goregaon, May 5.

LINGAYET CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—It is now definitely settled that the All-India Lingayat Conference will be held at Dharwar on the 18th and 19th of this month.

During these two days several other conferences such as Young Mans' Conference, Womens' Conference etc. are also going to hold their sessions separately. An Art exhibition also is being arranged. So, is this not an opportune time to call the Karnatak Unification Conference also at Dharwar at this very time?

The importance of the question cannot be ove-emphasised. All Karnatak leaders should hurry pu and especially the Lingayat leaders of Dharwar should realise the importance of the matter and begin making arrangements at once for this conference also.—Yours etc.

M. S. SIRDAR.

B. A. (Oxon) Bar-at-Law.

Camp:—Thalakwadi, May 6.

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BHARAT

PERMANENT BRILLIANT

INK EASY FLOWING INK

MOHARUM AT HYDERABAD SIND

Police Avert Crisis By Intervention

HYDERABAD, Sind, May 7.

Information so far received from mofussil towns indicates that the Moharum celebrations ptssed off peacefully throughout Sind. A slight skirmish between two parties of mourners occurred in the Tandowall Mahomedan quarter Hyderabad city, but quiet was immediately restored at the intervention of the heads of both parties and Police.—A. P.

...i Blesses Arya Samajists

...uide You To Devise Means Of Dusting ...chability From Inlia, He Says In ...lessage To Delhi Conference

NEW DELHI, May 7.

...rely hope that God will guide your Conference to ...ans of dusting untouchability from India," writes ... in a message to the Arya Samaj Conference which ...ced this evening, Dr. Moonje presiding.

GANDHIJI'S LIFE."

...ber of resolutions were ... of the resolutions express- ...cern at Gandhiji's deter- ...on to fast and urged that ... individual should remove ...lot of untouchability thus ...g Gandhiji's life.

...e Conference assured Gan- ...ji of continuation of the re- ...val of untouchability pro- ...amme which the Samajists had ...en following all along.

RAISE STATUS OF HARIJANS"

The Conference appealed to Indians to make efforts at raising the religious, social and economic status of the so called untouchables.

Another resolution expressed the opinion that untouchability had no sanction of Vedas and Shastras.

Dr. Moonje addressing the audience said "We should not recognise "untouchables" all being creations of God." A. P.

AWAIT YOUR TURN

Mahatma's Advice To Ashramites

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

"Strongly dissuade Mr. Rajabhoj and others from fasting. They and all should cleanse themselves in speech and deed. They will fast when their turn comes."

Thus wires Gandhiji from Yeravda Jail to the manager of his Ashram in connection with the permission asked by Mr. Rajabhoj to fast in sympathy with him.—A.P.

HUMANITY NEEDS YOU

American Journalist's Appeal

Mr. F. Theo Rogers, the famous American journalist and the Managing Editor of the "Philippine Free Press," Manila, Philippine Islands, who is now on a visit to Bombay sent the message to Gandhiji:

"India is fascinatingly beautiful and grand, her people are capable, gentle and kind. India, world and all humanity need you and your incomparable example. Please permit an humble American journalist to beg you not to jeopardise your life so greatly needed by the entire human race this moment.—A. P.

ROYAL FLAGS SOLD BY AUCTION

Paris Collector Buys Set For 22,600 Francs

The Royal Standard which was flown on the Keing's car when he visited France with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York after the Armistice was sold by public auction in one lot with five othe: pennons in a Paris sale room. The buyer was a French collector whose name not disclosed.

The other pennons were those of the King of Italy, the King of the Belgians, Marshal Foch, General Pershing and President Woodrow Wilson.

At first the pennons were put up for sale, 1,400 francs (about £16 at current rates) being bid for the King's pennon as against 4,000 (£45) for that of Marshal Foch. Then the six were put up together in one lot when it was seen that they would fetch more as a single collection.

Bidding was brisk, the Frenchman, an American, who was anxious to present the collection to the French Army Museum, and an ex-soldiers' association all calling against Museum, and an ex-soldiers' association all calling against each other.

The complete set was finally knocked down to the Frenchman for 22,600 francs (£257) and will be placed in his private collection.

The King's pennon is beautifully executed in silk and embroidery and has leather fittings to enable it to be mounted on a lance.

President Wilson's pennon is the one flown on his car during the peace conference. The others were those flown on the respective cars on the occasion of the ceremonial visit to President Poincare in December 1918.

SHANGHAI WORLD'S GREATEST MART

Needs Of Half Of China Are Directly Supplied By This Port

A new 130-mile highway recently opened between Shanghai and Hangchow forms a modern link between the famous Chinese seaport and the vast Yangtze Basin of which it is the leading market.

"It is doubtful whether there is another extensive region of wealth in all the world where the people depend to as great an extent upon a single market as do the inhabitants of the Yangtze Basin upon Shanghai," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "Approximately 200,000,000 people, half of the population of China, live in the fertile area. Their needs, beyond those supplied directly by the products of their own hands, make business for Shanghai.

BEWILDERING COSMOPOLITAN ATMOSPHERE.

"Though living and growing by the commerce of the Yangtze, Shanghai is not actually on that stead, some 13 miles up the murky great waterway. It is located, in Whangpoo, a tributary of the Yangtze.

"Even before setting foot on the spacious, bustling Bund, the traveller, who has pictured Shanghai in his mind as a typical Chinese city, is bewildered by its cosmopolitan atmosphere. Foreign commerce has had much to do with delivering the city from the Whangpoo marshes. Clusters of matting-covered sampans and the gaudy bows of clumsy junks lend an aspect of the Orient to the river panorama, but they mingle with motor boats and steamboats of the lateset design. Before the city comes into full view, the banks of the river form a background of oil supply depots, smoking factory chimneys, warehouses, and repair docks that are not unlike those in the neighbourhood of large ports of the Occident.

ROSE OUT OF WHANGPOO FLATS.

"The skyline that marks Shanghai's waterfront also breathes an atmosphere of the West. Until the turn of this century, low commodious Chinese buildings of two and three-stories served the majority of the business concerns, but the introduction of excellently quipped modern offices has initiated a period of extensive building. The tendency of the city's building programme has been skyward in the last few years because of congestion in the business areas brought about by meteoric trade expansion.

"A short walk from 'new' Shanghai, however, demonstrates to the traveller that the city has not discarded all things Oriental. In the Nantao district, on the south-west side, one can readily imagine that conditions have been little altered since the first foreign firm marked out its business site in the muddy Whangpoo flats. But travellers who visited this district several years ago and have recently returned notice that even here the surrounding wall has been demolished and that narrow cobbled streets that had open sewers running down their centres, have become clean concrete passages. Fires have been, in one sense, a godsend, for they have cleaned out disease traps and pestholes which have been replaced by better structures.

"The Chapei District, which recently was a place of world interest when it was the battle ground during the Sino-Japanese incident, also is a native quarter but it is somewhat more modern and progressive than Nantao.

SHAUKAT ALI FOR ALWAR

Peace Talks With Muslim Political Leaders

NEW DELHI, May 6.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is going to Alwar to-morrow morning from where he will proceed to Rampore, before leaving for Allahabad to see Pandit Malaviya who could not come here owing to indisposition.

It is understood that the Maulana discussed the political situation at length with Mr. Khaliq Uz Zaman and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, representing Nationalist Muslims, who expressed themselves in complete agreement with Maulana Shaukat Ali's efforts for revival of peace talks with Pandit Malaviya.

The Maulana has so far met with no response for representatives of recognised Muslim Political associations as the Conference and the League.—A.P.

MALAVIYAJI IN ALLAHABAD

Advice To Youths On Physica Culture And Milk Diet

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is still in Allahabad. He is not keping quite well. Notwithstanding this the Pandit presided at a meeting of Malaviya Youth Sabha to-day and gave the young members some advice urging them to take regular physical exercise, abstain from eggs and meat and take milk.—A.P.

FRENCH JOURNAL BANNED

Cartoon On Hitler Offends

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, May 7.

Publication by "Le Journal" of a cartoon showing Herr Hitler embracing elderly Jews has led German authorities to ban the newspaper throughout Germany. Foreign Minister M. Paul Boncour has instructed M. Francois Poncet, French Ambassador at Berlin, to make formal protest to the German Government in connection with the ban.

Unless [illegible] representations achieve satisfactory results, French Government [illegible]nds shortly to take action in connection with the German newspapers in France.

DR. OBERFOHREN FOUND DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON (Kiel), May 7.

Doctor Ernst Oberfohren, ex-Leader of the local German National People's Party and ex-member of the Reichstag, was found shot dead in his room in circumstances pointing to suicide.

REORGANISING CATHOLIC CENTRE PARTY?

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, May 6.

The Catholic Centre Party has decided to elect ex-Chancellor Bruening as Chairman and give him the necessary authority to reorganise the party.

LAST OF CHELMSFORD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 7.

Ashes of Lord Chelmsford were interred in cloisters of the Winchester College on Saturday. A Private service was conducted by the Headmaster and Rev. S. A. McDowall in the presence of the members of family, Wardens of the Winchester College and New College, Oxford, and representatives of masters and boys.

NIZAM'S CAPITAL CELEBRATES MOHARUM

Hindus Join In Secunderabad Procession

HYDERABAD, Dn. May 7.

Moharrum celebrations which were held on an elaborate scale in the city terminated last night without any incident.

In contrast to the solemnity with which the festival was observed at Hyderabad where a longstanding firman of the Nizam forbids all gaities Moharrum concluded at Secunderabad with usual festivities where in thousands Muslims and Hindus from Hyderabad joined in a mammoth procession to Hussainasagar Tank where Alams were emersed in water.—A. P.

SIMLA, May 7.

The weather in Simla is again stormy and cloudy accompanied by rain and cold winds.—A. P.

WAR DEBTS CLOG WORLD RECOVERY

MacDonald & Roosevelt Agree As To Importance Of Problem

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Question To Be Thrashed Out In All Its Bearing By All

RUGBY, May 7.

In a broadcast speech last night Mr. Ramsay MacDonald summed up the results of his Washington conversations with President Roosevelt as follows:—

(1) Final decision at the International Conference on June 12.

(2) Preliminary mutual examination of causes of world crisis and means of overcoming them so that they might co-operate together and with other nations in procuring good results from conference.

(3) Personal exchange of information regarding war debt and agreement that on their settlement depended success of the work of the Economic Conference. As both pledged ourselves to leave no stone unturned to make that Conference a success, this agreement means that he should use every means in our power to find out ways to settle those debts.

(4) Understanding of how to co-operate in trying to bring the Disarmament Conference to a successful issue.

(5) Improvement generally of friendly relations and mutual esteem of Britain and United States so that influences making for peace confidence and appeasement in world had been undoubtedly strengthened.—B. O. W.

23rd ANNIVERSARY OF KING'S ACCESSION

Flags Flown At Govt. And Public Buildings

RUGBY, May 7.

To-day being the 23rd anniversary of King's accession, flags were flown at Government and public buildings in honour of the event and salute of 21 guns was fired at Hyde Park in the noon. Their Majesties who returned to the Buckingham Palace from Windsor yesterday and are spending the day quietly, and no special celebrations are being held.—B. O. W.

DISTINGUISHING MARK FOR BRITISH AIRCRAFT

RUGBY, May 7.

The British Air Craft has been granted official distinguishing mark consisting of Lion rampant gold within three rings, red, white and blue. The mark is to distinguish aircraft which is of British construction and in possession of certificate of air-worthiness. It has been registered under Trade Marks Act.—B. O. W.

PREMIER NOT GOING TO GENEVA?

RUGBY, May 7.

Captain Eden, British delegate to the Disarmament Conference, will return to-morrow to Geneva from London which he visited to report to the Cabinet proceedings of the Conference. The question of Prime Minister's going to Geneva has not been considered and it is learnt authoritatively that it was not mentioned at the last Friday's meeting of the Cabinet. —B. O. W.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S LEGAL ADVISER

Justice Pearson Succeeds Sir Edwarrd

SIMLA, May 7.

Communique:—The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice Herbert Grayhurst Pearson, Kt., as his legal adviser on the retirement of Sir Edward Deschamps Chamier, K.C.I.E.—A. P.

BEHAR'S NEW MINISTER

K. B. Md. Hussain To Hold Transferred Portfolio

RANCHI, May 7.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that the Hon. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Hussain assumed charge of the office of Minister since yesterday in succession to Sir Fakhruddin whose resignation has been accepted. He will administer the following transferred subjects:—

Education, Agriculture, Veterinary, Fisheries and Co-Operative Societies, Religious and Charitable Endowments, Development of Industries, Libraries and Museums.—A. P.

DEMOCRATS' FIRM STAND

Opposition To Roosevelt Proposals

NO REDUCTION

Not Even Temporary Moratorium Either

WASHINGTON, May 7.

There is reason to believe that informal debt negotiations have gone on between United States and Britain since President Roosevelt and Premier MacDonald met but apparently no accord has been reached.

Meanwhile democrat leaders have indicated strong opposition to any of Roosevelt proposals of cancellation, reduction or even temporary moratorium of War Debts during the World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

STILL LOOKING TO MRS. NAIDU

(Continued from Page 6)

Capetown last year was received with joy by the Indians in South Africa who hoped from her a definite and self-respecting stand against the attacks of the members of South African Delegation. But unfortunately she did not prove her metal in South Africa. She signed the agreement which is in effect a document asserting in no uncertain terms that Indians in South Africa will be allowed to stay there only on tolerance, that they are to stay there only temporarily and that they are to be colonised in other unknown lands.

The fact that the Agreement is signed by the poetess has done a lot of harm to Indians in this country. It has been availed of by Mr. G. S. Bajpai in the House of Assembly who, in reply to a question by Sir Cowasji Jehangir in September last year said as follows:

"The South African Congress were no parties to the Agreement..... but I would inform my honourable friend that the agreement had the fulest support of the ex-President of South African Indian Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu."

SHE SHOULD BE ASKED.

This fact has been recently put forward by Bishop Fergusson Davie in a paper read at the meeting of the Durban Indo-European Council. He said:

"More than a year ago the Capetown Conference suggested investigating whether there were countries in which Indians from South Africa might settle and get more political freedom than they have here. This would have to be a voluntary act. I understand that Mrs. Naidu is in favour of it, hoping that Indians from Natal might shew Indians from India how to colonise in a new country and so help to solve one of India's problems." It would be well if Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were approached and asked for her viewpoint in this connection so that the Indians in South Africa might know how they stand as far as Mrs. Naidu is concerned.

POOR WHITES AND EDUCATION.

Dr. E. G. Malherebe's "Education and the Poor White" which is Vol. III of the Carnegie Commission's report has now been published. The other sections of this notable survey of the problem of rural indigency in the Union were issued some weeks ago, and aroused a great deal of interest.

This volume is conspicuous for its outspokenness and will no doubt give a lot of thought to the politicians and leaders of South Africa. Dr. Malherbe views with anxiety the increase of the Poor White class and suggests that restriction of families should take place in that class.

He contends that the only thing which will enable them to survive and retain their position in the midst of overwhelming numbers of black population culturally as well as physically is quality rather than quantity. "It is precisely the bottom fifth of our whites which owing to their rapid increase in quantity and not in quality is giving us all this trouble and anxiety."

ROOT CAUSES.

Dr. Malherebe's survey of the poor whites from the education point of view is still more outspoken. One of the distressing conclusions arrived at is that 48.5 of the families in the Union "are so poor that they cannot adequately feed and clothe their children i.e., nearly half of the Union's European families live at a very low level." He states that the rural schools are not dealing adequately with the problem of the rural poor. In one of the schools he visited "there was not one child, not even in Std. VI who could find South Africa on the map of the world nor was there anyone who knew anything about General Hertzog, the Premier of South Africa."

Coming to the root causes of the poor Whitelsm, he remarks as follows: "Thousands of those children had never seen the sea. Hundreds had never seen a train. In certain rural areas a large population of the children had not seen a town larger than a thousand inhabitants, and in fact many of them had not been more than 30 miles away from their home. This isolation, this immobility of the population, which leads to social inbreeding and deterioration are .....among the root causes of poor Whiteism."

FAKE THAT SENT INNOCENT MEN TO JAIL

Two men are now serving sentences of penal servitude for a crime which Mr. Justice Humphreys of London, said, "could not have happened."

But no move has been made to obtain the men's freedom.

Both men, Alfred, Ernest Philpot and a man named Baldock, were sentenced last June for being concerned in robbing Mr. Leonard Tom, a jeweller's broker.

At their trial it was described how Mr. Tom was attacked by the two men, who clapped a piece of paper covered with treacle over his face and grabbed his bag containing £12,000 worth of jewellery.

IT NEVER HAPPENED.

It was this robbery which Mr. Justice Humphreys declared yesterday "could not have happened."

The judge was trying a civil action, in which Messrs. Gerder and Company, Ltd., Tom's employers, claimed to be indemnified against the loss of the jewels by Mr. Montagu Evans, a Lloyd's underwriter. Philpot was summoned from jail to give evidence.

Mr. Evan's defence was that the robbery—unknown to Gerder and Co.—was a fake by Tom.

The judge decided in favour of Mr. Evans.

TRUCE ESSENTIAL IN FIELD OF TARIFFS!

Italy And America Out To Make World Conference Success By Stabilising Gold

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Profound satisfaction at the close similarity of their views on questions harassing the world was expressed by Mr. Roosevelt and Sgr. Guido Jung, the Italian economic envoy in a joint statement after the conversation at White House. They have emphasised the necessity of success of the World Economic Conference if normal life is to be resumed.

FREE INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

The statement says:—

We agree that political tranquillity is essential for economic stability and economic disarmament can occur only in the world in which military disarmament is possible Truce is essential in the field of tariffs and other obstacles to international trade. We agree that a fixed measure of exchange value must be re-established in the world and we believe that this measure must be gold.

MANDVI HONOURS ITS CITY FATHER

Citizens Present Address And Car To Dr. Meisheri In Token Of His Services

There was a large gathering on Sunday night at the meeting held at Mandvi Dana Bunder, convened to present an address to Dr. Poonsey Meisheri for the great services he rendered to the City of Bombay.

Among those present at the meeting included Sir Haji Suleiman Cassum Mitha, the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, S. A. Shete, Dr. Laud and others. The various Grain Merchants and other associations of Cutchis were well represented.

The principal speakers were Messrs. Nathu Narsi Dund, G. S. Dolakia, Narahari Sharma, and M. C. Javle.

TRIBUTE TO SERVICES.

In the course of the address, the various Associations of Cutchi Merchants referred to the indefatigable and earnest labours of the popular Doctor during his 25 years' service in the Bombay Municipality and in his capacity as a doctor, and during his membership of the Standing Committee for 11 years. [illegible]ers were assured to him [illegible] night have a long lease of [illegible] continue his good and be[illegible]nt work in their midst.

RIOTS SERVICE.

During his chairmanship of the Standing Committee in 1932-1933, he managed the affairs with success.

The people of the Mandvi Ward were especially indebted to him from the time he first entered the Corporation as their representative. As a doctor, he won the blessings of many poor and deserving patients who benefitted at his hands. Above all, they paid him a warm tribute for the extreme interest he evinced in the Cutchi community in whose hearts he could claim a very high place. Special mention was made about the heroic services he gave during the last Bombay riots.

The Doctor replying in suitable terms said that he felt rather too nervous to find appropriate words to thank those assembled to honour him that day. The address, he said, while attempting to enumerate his services only showed the kindness of those who framed it. Whatever little he may have done, he had his own limitation, of which he was always aware.

Regarding his work in the Corporation, he said it was all due to the votes that he was able to get from them all. He thanked all those who voted for him these many years. Referring to his services as a doctor, he modestly remarked that what he did in that capacity was only through selfish motives. He took great delight in his community, even though he has resided in Bombay these many years.

CAR PRESENTED.

The Kutchi Prajakiya Parishat is the only Institute worth its name as it does a lot for the Cutchi community. He exhorted those interested in the community to work through this Parishat.

Commenting on the Riots of last year, the Doctor regretted that the Hindus and Muslims who were of the same country and who had several interests in common should have been at daggers drawn. For the future, he suggested the formation of a joint committee consisting of member from both the communities so that no more of those dreadful skirmishes might be repeated and that all may live in harmony and peace. The function that was held to honour him that day will, he added, always be held as the most memorable in his life. Before concluding he thanked the audience for the great kindness shown to him on this occasion.

The address to the Doctor was enclosed in a silver frame contained in a gold and silver casket. The Doctor was also the recipient of a Plymouth car costing about Rs. 4,600.

DOWN WITH DICTATORSHIP

Labour Demonstrations At Hyde Park

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 7.

A strong denunciation of any form of dictatorship was the keynote of the speeches made at a huge, but orderly "Labour Sunday" demonstration, in Hyde Park this afternoon, attended by thousands of people from all parts of London, including Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates (former chanting, "We will not fight for King and Country"), many women and children, Red shirts, flags and banners inscribed with anti-Fascist and anti-Capitalist slogans were prominent.

A strong force of police escorted the demonstrators.

Mr. John Bromley, one of the speakers, warned his hearers against the "imminent danger of Fascism" 'which must be dealt with now and roughly."

A resolution denouncing dictatorship was passed enthusiastically.

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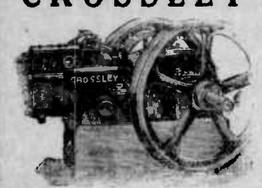

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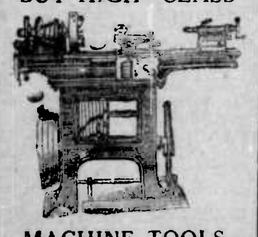

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DUAL POLICY IN INDIA FAILS

American Observer's Estimate of Present Situation

Repression Has Strengthened Movement For Self-Government, Says Richard Gregg

Richard B. Gregg writes in the New York "Nation" (April 5):

Now that the British government has issued its proposals for constitutional change in India, and yet the British censorship lets so little news from India come through, many people are wondering what will be the final outcome of the struggle there. It is appropriate, therefore, to state the principal facts and reasons why we may be sure that India, as represented by the Indian National Congress, will win her political and economic freedom from Great Britain. Some of the reasons are found in India, some in Great Britain. In that the most important is that the Indian National Congress, despite the attacks upon it by the government for over a year, is still the largest and best-organized political party in the country, and is steadily growing in strength. An important corollary of this is that the Indian groups upon which the Government has hitherto relied for support—the princes, landlords, Moslem Old Guard, and Hindu Moderates—are steadily growing weaker.

RESULTS OF THOROUGHNESS.

The thoroughness of the Government's ordinances against the Congress have greatly decreased the number and size of mass demonstrations of civil disobedience. At the same time they have been one of the chief reasons for the growth of Indian sympathy with the Congress and its methods.

In the debate during September, 1932, in the Indian Legislative Assembly, on the bill to turn the ordinances into statute law, one member, Jehangir Munshi, was reported to have said that men like himself who two years before had had no faith in the Congress had begun, thanks to the government's methods and policy, to believe that the Congress was the only living body and that its method represented the only way of obtaining the political objective. And in the same debate Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Indian Independent Party, a Moslem ex-judge of the High Courts of Calcutta and Madras, and ex-member o the Government of Bengal is reported to have said that "Congressmen.....would welcome the bill, while non-Congressmen would be driven to join the Congress by these stringent laws."

The Congress is also being strengthened by the Poona pact secured by Gandhi's fast in September last, and by the strong movement against all aspects of untouchability, which has created greater social and political unity among Hindus, has demonstrated once more to the British, and to the world at large, the immense moral and political power of Gandhi, and has strengthened the ideal of non-violence It not only has unified the Hindu castes, but has called forth the vigorous support of Indian women everywhere, and has mollified the attitude of Moslems, Sikhs, Parsees, and Indian Christians towards Hindus.

Out of this grew the next move ment which has strengthened the Congress and weakened the Old Guard Moslems, namely, the Unity movement and the Allahabad agreement between important leaders of all the Indian communities. Although that agreement missed complete ratification by a narrow margin, it was substantially successful except in Bengal. There is fair prospect of its ultimate success even there, It says the basis for much stronger opposition to the government's programme.

THE GOLD DRAIN.

The government, by arbitrarily attaching the Indian rupee to the pound sterling when the British pound went off gold, has caused a drain of over dol. 300,000,000 worth of gold from India. Naturally this has angered Indian financiers and business men, and made them more opposed to the government and more ready to help the Congress. There is some indication that this drain of gold may be beginning to pinch the Indian landlords. At any rate the London "Times" of last November 28 tells of "an unprecedented situation" in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces "brought about by a decision of the landlords, who are ordinarily staunch supporters of the government, to oppose all official resolutions as a protest against government's inability to accept their demands for remission of revenue." If the landlords are being forced to sell their gold in order to pay their land taxes, their support of the government will tend to weaken further as the drain of gold continues. As a considerable number of the Moslem Old Guard are landlords, their support may become less enthusiastic also.

The younger men of all communities are disgusted with the communal jealousies, suspicions, and bickerings of the older men. For example, although the elders of the All-India Moslem Conference rejected the Allahabad agreement, it apparently cost them the support of the All-India Moslem Youth League, the Nationalist Moslem Party, the Afghan Jirga, the Majilis Ahrar, and the Jamait-ul-Ulema, or association of Moslem divines of Delhi and Cawnpore. So another pillar of the Empire in India weakens.

LANDLORDS LOSE STRENGTH.

We have seen how the landlords and Moslem loyalists are losing strength. The Moderates have been much weakened by the failure of the third Round Table Conference to yield any advance whatsoever to the Indian claims. After their return to India Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar issued a statement about the results of the conference which was so full of doubt and failure dressed in windy phrases that it convinced no one.

The Bombay Liberal Association has recently condemned the proceedings of the third Round Table Conference. N. C. Kelkar, a delegate to the conference, on arriving home, expressed "our disappointment and dissatisfaction" with the results according to the Bombay "Chronicle" of January 13, 1933. The same issue of that paper carried a long statement by the Indian Merchants Chamber which severely condemned the results of the third Round Table Conference and said that the words of Sir Samuel Hoare closing the conference "have given rise to apprehensions and misgivings in the minds even of some of the liberal statesmen of this country."

PRINCES GET NERVOUS.

Even the Indian princes are becoming less helpful to Great Britain. As they watch the popular desire and demand for freedom grow stronger in all the Indian provinces of British India, as they note the rising power of the Indian Congress, as they see the uprisings and refusals to pay taxes in the states of Kashmir and Alwar and the intervention of British troops in both those states, as they note the eagerness of British statesmen to use the princes as a conservative brake on the proposed new Indian legislature, they grow averse to coming into closer political association with progressive Indian people they dread the possibility of further British interference with their own internal affairs, and yet are increasingly reliant upon British troops as the possibilities of local disorders tend to increase.

At the same time, because they have some grievances of their own against the British government, and because they want to be secure and if possible supreme in power in the proposed Indian federation, they are setting a higher and higher price upon their consent to enter it, and delaying their final decision as long as possible. These delays and obstructions are making all the British Indian elements still more suspicious and more angry against Great Britain.

R.T.C. DISAPPOINTS.

The third Round Table Conference yielded nothing to Indian demands. Instead, it raised the "safeguards" still higher and watered down even the previous pretenses of self-government as shown by the recent British "White Paper." To this the princes, landlords, and Moslem reactionaries do not object, but they are not numerous enough to run the proposed new constitution. A far wider element of consent is necessary. Unless the Moderates are enthusiastic and convinced enough to be able to presuade a large number of other Indians, and show to such doubting and hostile and suspicious groups a really substantial grant of power to them, the whole scheme must fail. And since all those things are lacking, the Moderates are left high and dry, with everyone saying, "Fooled again!"

To such a handicap is added the further embarrassment of the continuing imprisonment of Gandhi and the other Congress leaders. At a meeting called by the Indian Conciliation Group in London, just after the close of the third Round Table Conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the chief leader of the Indian Maderates, said:

The amount of dissatisfaction with the government, the amount of discontent, the amount of bitterness in India in nearly every home have been far greater than at any time within my experience.....

We are anxious that the constitution which we accept here should be discussed among ourselves. I do want to discuss these things with Congresssmen, and when I talk of Congressmen, it is impossible for me to discuss it is impossible for Mr. Jayakar to discuss what we have been doing here with any Congressmen so long as Mahatma Gandhi is in jail.....

VICEROY AND GANDHI.

Despite this impasse, the British Tories in England and the British members of the Civil Service in India are strongly opposed to releasing the political prisoners. In India it is also widely believed that the Viceroy has an active personal dislike of Gandhi which interferes with his judgment. Gandhi's immense moral power over his people was strikingly demonstrated to the world at the time of his fast last September, and the British ruling class is afraid that if he is released he will be able to unite the entire country against it. My guess is that he will not be released until after Parliament actually enacts the proposed new constitution for India into law.

To sum up, the British "dual policy" of repression on the one hand, together with constitutional changes on the other, is a failure in both its aspects. Repression has not crushed either the Congress or the spirit of the people and has only driven its activities underground and helped to unify all Indian groups against the government. And the so-called "reforms" are so patently a breach of previous high-sounding British announcements that no popular consent or even asquiescence for them can be obtained in India. The present policy of repression cannot go on forever for financial, political, and moral reasons. It is too hard on British prestige in India, in Great Britain, and abroad. Military reconquest of India by the British would be too expensive from a financial stand-point; it would also probably smash the morale of the Indian army, and would completely ruin British prestige abroad.

CONFLICT OF POLICY.

Besides these factors in India, there are some in England. There is now an active organization, with many influential people in its membership, strongly opposed to the government's repressive policies in India. This is the India League, headed by Lord Bertrand Russell. Its influence is growing. During the spring and summer, after the publication of the new constitution and its presentation to Parliament, discussion of the Indian problem will become more open and intense than at any time yet during the struggle. The British people will then be squarely faced with an issue of immense importance to the Empire. With the lid off, the existing divisions among the British in regard to this question will become deeper, wider, and more numerous.

There is a conflict of policy between British high finance and the army on one side and British trade, manufacturing, and insurance on the other. The latter group, despite their fears of the future, favour a more liberal policy. The British Labour Party and many Liberals want to end the repression. Much of this disagreement will come out into the open. The discussions and bickerings will be reported in the British journals and press and will be read in India. That will help to discourage British members of the Civil Service in India and Indian loyalists, and will tend to encourage sympathizers with Indian Nationalist aims.

There is a demand for Indian government securities because, since the great British government-debt conversion of last autumn, Indian government securities yield so much more interest than British government securities. This fact, together with the continuance of the drain of gold from India, gives income and financial credit to the Indian government despite the greatly decreased regular sources of income from customs duties, railways, land revenue, income tax, and so on, and despite the fact that most of the Indian provinces have heavy deficits. This will enable and tempt the government to maintain its existence for some time after all popular consent is gone in India.

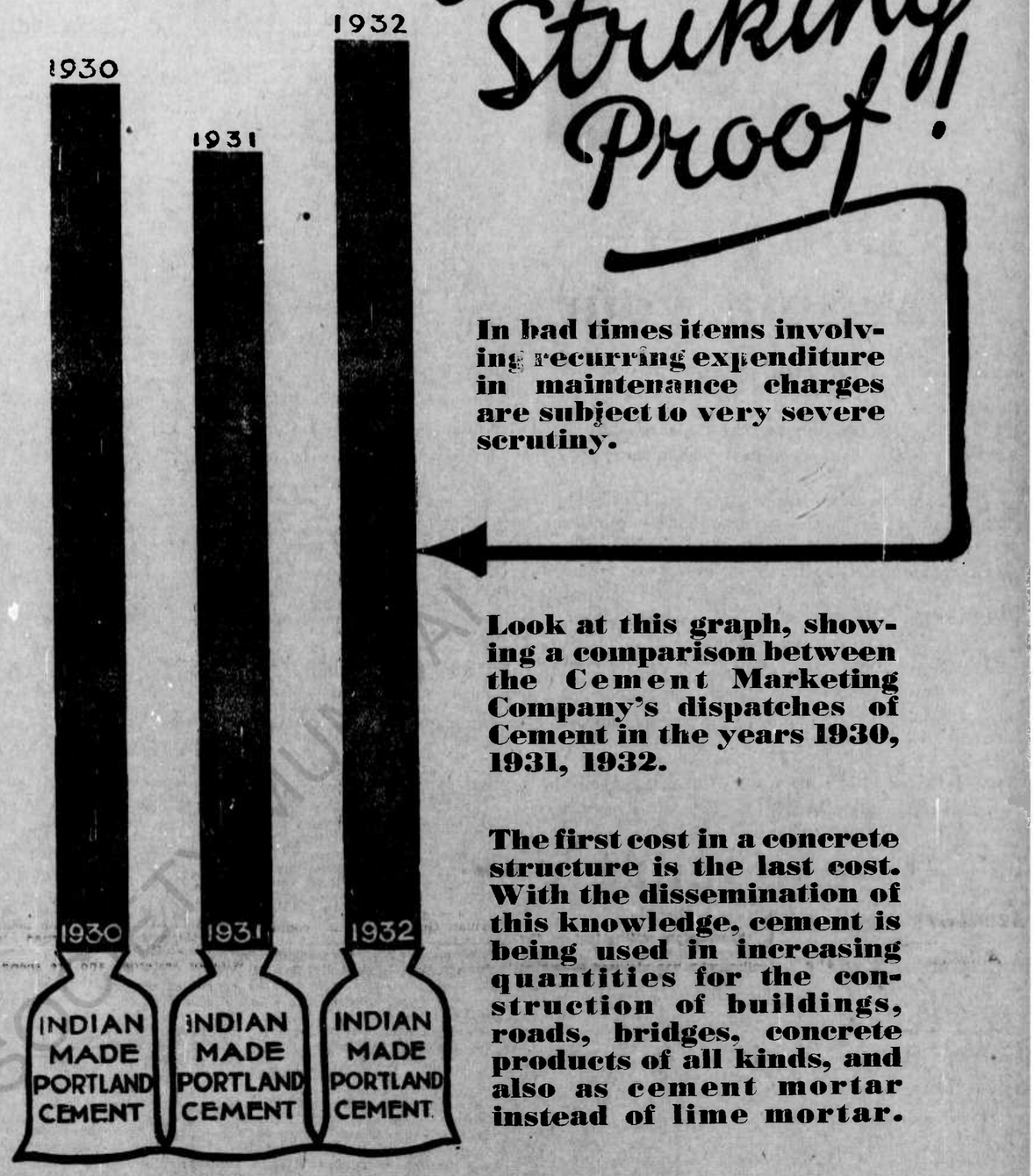
This artificial appearance of financial and political solvency is the basis for the defensive optimism in recent speeches of the Viceroy and Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India. It will tend to deceive the British people and cause them to support policies which will destroy the government in India swiftly as soon as the break comes. Race pride and British imperial pride act both as censors on important information and as inhibitors of wisdom.

The British governing class does not understand Gandhi or his methods, and underestimates the power of both. Hence this governing class will continue to make irretrievable mistakes and steadily lose ground in India. This will be true even if Gandhi dies, for he has a large following who understand and believe thoroughly his method. The British are a remarkable people, highly disciplined and strongly united, but in these particular circumstances their very discipline and trust in their leaders are weaknesses. The leaders are mistaken and the nation is blind. The policies which are being followed are destroying the possibility of retaining British political and economic control of India.

BAD TIME FOR BRITAIN.

This struggle comes at a time when Great Britain is surrounded by more complex, delicate, and fateful problems than perhaps at any previous time in its history. Ireland, ties with the dominions, trouble in Kenya, discontent in Ceylon, administrative difficulties in Malaya, the precarious balance of power in Europe, relations with Russia, relations with the United States, with Argentina, the situation between Japan and China, the international difficulties connected with unemployment and the economic depression—all these weaken Britain in relation to India.

Everyone, including leaders of the British ruling class, admits that nationalism and desire for self-government are sentiments which are found in every section and class and community throughout India, and that the strength of these sentiments is steadily increasing.



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UNEMPLOYMENT RIDDLE IN INDIA & ITS SOLUTION

If Doles Can Be Given To Jobless In Great Britain, Why Not To Those In India

LAHORE, May 4.

"The Gold Standard may fail, but Man Standard will always prevail. Hence it is the duty of the nation to harness into constructive channels the energies, now lying useless, of the great mass of Unemeployed Youth in the country, says an appeal to the nation issued by the Executive Committee of the All-India Unemployed Association in which a programme of ameliorative work is ehalked out. The statement says:—

GRAVE PROBLEM.

1. The problem of unemployment is getting serious. Its gravity can be judged from the fact that within the last week alone, we have received reports of about 2 dozen young men having committed suicide on account of unemployment.

2. We divide the unemployed youth of the country in three classes:—

(a) Those who are of a weak mentality and cannot fight against circumstances and act upon the maxim "when life is not worth living it is better to end it" and thus resort to suicide.

(b) Those who are of a desperate nature take o "terrorism" and after failing or succeeding in killing some Government officials end their lives in the dungeons or on the gallows.

(c) Those who simply wait and suffer.

PATHETIC RECORD.

3. The number of the unemployed youth belonging to the first two extreme classes is small but the strength of the third class is very great. These young men whom we represent have simply waited and suffered. Heartrending and pathetic are the stories of their sufferings. We have received numerous letters from such sufferers. A young man from Southern India writes:+"I am a B.A., (Hons.) of the Madras University. I graduated three years ago. In vain have I searched for employment all these years. I have spent whatever little money I had with me. I have actually starved on many a day. I am married and even my wife threatens to leave me."

Young man who is a B.Sc., writes from Bengal, "I am tired of this unemployed life. I have suffered for full four years. My health has broken down. In solitude I have wept over my miserable plight. Nobody comes to my help. Even God seems to have forsaken me."

A young man from Sindh writes: "Continuous unemployment, differences with my wife and my parents, all traceable to my unemployment have made my life hell. I fear lest some day I may be forced to end myself by unnatural means."

DANGERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

4. If things are allowed to drift in this way, the discontented youth may be forced to some desperate action. The erring youth can be brought round to the saner view of thing if work is provided for them. Lest the energies of the youth be diverted to destructive channels, we are going to harness them to the constructive work of our organisation.

5. We hold that the political trouble of India is mainly due to economic causes aggravated by widespread unemployment. We do not live by talk of new and changing constitutions. We live by bread. We want bread.

WHY NOT DOLES?

6. We are conscious of the fact that the problem of unemployment is world wide. We have, however, reasons to hold that the problem of India is more acute. We ask a simple question. If doles can be given to the unemployed in Great Britain, why not to those in India?

7. The Government has allowed the matters to drift. It has on the other hand given us to understand that the Government itself is passing through financial stringency and can do nothing in the matter. This is most irresponsible, and the Government will have to revise its attitude.

YOUTH-ASSET OF NATION.

8. It is our article of faith that youth is a great force. The youth of a country are the hope and asset of the nation. Gold Standard can fail, but Man Standard will always prevail. We have no capital. We starve. But we have the energies of youth. We can labour, and this labour can be turned into the capital of the country.

A FIRM STAND.

We are out to fight unemployment either we should kill unemployment or unemployment will kill us. We have taken the cudgels and it is the sacred duty of every unemployed to co-operate with us.

We have divided our campaign in two stages. the organising stage and the working state. We are now passing through the first stage. About 50 branches of our Association have been opened in the various parts of the country. About 4,000 young men have been so far enrolled. The work is now to be carried with a greater force. A net-work of such branches should be spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. Any unemployed youngman can apply for a branch at his place provided there is none already and he has got credentials to prove his efficiency to run the branch. When authorised by the Head Office to open the branch he has simply to enrol the unemployeds of his place. No membership fee is to be charged and no distinction as to colour or creed is to be exercised. No office need be rented. The unemployeds can meet in private from time to time. They can choose their own office bearers. No public meeting is, however, to be held as yet. When our strength rises to one lakh and 300 branches have been opened our President Mr. Masudul-Hassan and some other members of the Executive will tour the entire country. After the tour, the working stage will begin.

A branch of our Association is also being opened at London. Some noted English statesmen have promised to be the members of our Advisory Board. In the meanwhile if necessary connections may be established with International Unemployeds Unions.

We will then approach the Government and stress upon it the necessity of immediate action.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

In the meantime every possible help will be rendered to the unemployeds. Those who are on the verge of actual starvation will be given some financial help.

For the promotion of cottage and small-scale industries commercial bodies and big business concerns are being approached. The prospects are hopeful. Details will be released to the press later on. Any unemployed desirous of starting on his own account seeking our advice will be advised free.

We naturally appeal for funds. We hope our moneyed people will help us in this noble cause.—A.P.

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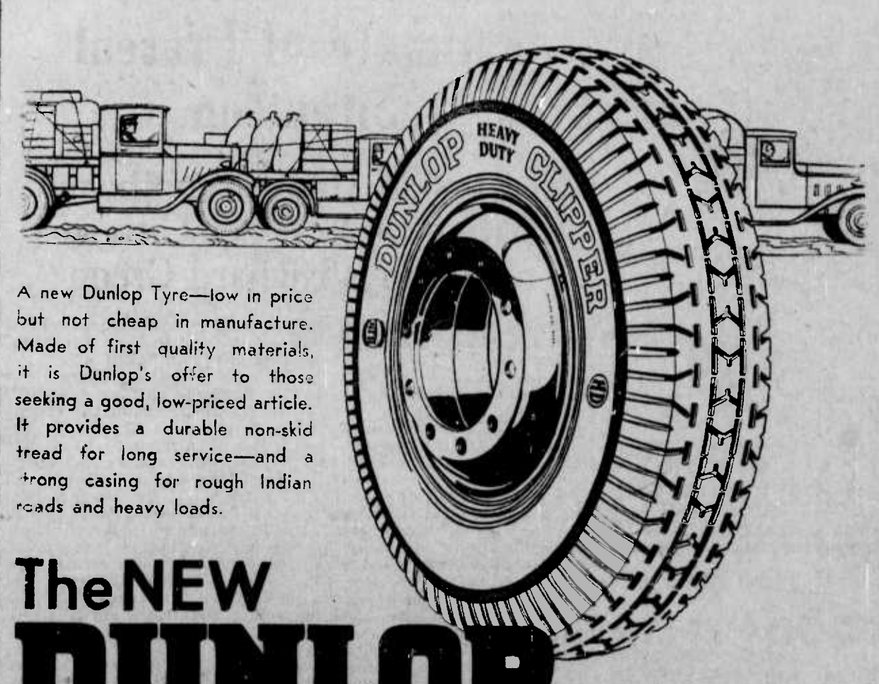

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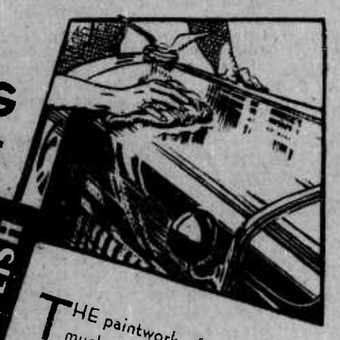

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"SWASTIKA" BISCUIT NOT ALLOWED

How They Keep Hitlerism Pure In Germany

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The German Government proposes to take sharp measures to prevent the vulgurisation for commercial purposes of the "national revival."

A biscuit in the form of a "Swastika", pencils with the Nazi Horst Wessel song engraved on them, and a new parlour game 'The National Revival Game," will in future be counted among such forms of "vulgarisation" which are forbidden.—Reuter.

Jamnagar.—Great joy prevails at Jamnagar at the news of the birth of a son to her Highness the Maharani Shree Kishorekunveri Saheb of Jaipur. Her Highness is related to the ruling family of Nawanagar.—A. P.

NEW ICE AGE COMING

U. S. Astronomer Predicts Part Of America Will Be Covered

Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, director of the Perkins Observatory at Ohio Wesleyan University, after years of research, declares that a new ice age is returning to the earth, which may eventually tremendously modify the distribution of population.

It is possible that the earth, in its dizzy and incessant whirling through space, will develop a tremendous ice cap over its poles, such as have existed in various epochs of the past, and one of these will reach into the northern part of the United States. Accompanying this, the earth will enter a period of almost constant general fogs, gradually developing into continual mists and rain.

In his studies, Dr. Stetson has found that the effect of the moon on the earth is far greater than is generally supposed, that its gravitational forces act upon the earth's seemingly solid upper crust much as it acts on the seas, so that the surfaces of land areas are moved appreciably at regular intervals.

The city of Philadelphia, for instance, is moved slightly over four feet to the north or south with every change of the moon, he states. This is not locally noticeable, of course, because the entire surrounding territory moves more or less with it.

GIRL ... O LURED TOWER OFFICER

Mysterious "Mar... ise" None Other Than Europe's Su... np, Lotte Poritzki, S... tish Spy

Some astonishing fact... shadowy figures Otto ... Obst and "Marie Louise," ... veloped in their net ... Norman Baillie-Stewart, ... tish officer now under... ive years penal servitude ... selling British milltary information to Germany, are revealed in "The People" by Edgar Hill, a British spy who has come back to England from the Continent.

Hill knew all about Obst and "Marie Louise." He had met them frequently. The woman's identity has never before been disclosed in public, and Edgar Hill tells the real name of "the most unscrupulous woman in Europe" Lotte Poritzki—a scarlet-lipped vampire, with dark, mysterious eyes and coloured teeth who alternately was a runette and a blonde. Vamping young officers was her speciality.

Since December last year, Hill worked in the German Intelligence Service. He played his part so cleverly that the Germans looked upon him as a renegade Englishman willing to sell his services to the highest bidder. "Otto Obst" and "Marie Louise", the woman in the case, both knew him intimately and had no suspicions as to his true identity.

Let all the time Hill was slowly gathering threads of information, until he had the secrets of the whole German Intelligence System at his finger tips.

He would still have been in Germany, but an urgent communication brought him to London at the time of the Baillie-Stewart case. It meant breaking off his German relations entirely; it meant the discovery of his real identity; but Hill had got the information he required, and did not hesitate.

Looking at this man, you would never guess the important part he has payed in the risky game of international intrigue. You would pass him in the street without a second glance. Yet, for four months, he duped the whole German Secret Service.

It was in November last that the drama began.

"At that time," said Hill. "I was in Paris. There I was approached and asked whether I would tackle the task of obtaining certain information required in connection with the organisation of the German Secret Service.

"I agreed, and the first move in the game was to introduce myself to the German agents without attracting their suspicions.

SHADOWED EVERYWHERE.

"There are many ways and means I might, for instance, have been supplied with certain valueless information regarding another Secret Service to pass on to them in order to ingratiate myself.

"But I hit upon a better plan. I decided that they should introduce themselves to me. So, posing as a journalist, I visited the French Eastern fortification on the line from Thionville-Metz. There, by my behaviour I managed to attract the attention of certain German agents. I succeeded so well that one day, in Saarbruecken. I was approached by a well-dressed man as I left the railway station.

"Directly he began talking I knew that the first move in the game was mine. I was given certain instructions, and told to go to Karlsruhe and there present myself to Dr. Schneider, one of the Privy Councillors of the State of Baden, who would be expecting me. That was on December 5, and on that day my association with the Reichsabwehrdienst—the German Intelligence Service—began.

"When I started I was sent to work with Herr Rieker, of the Landespolizei, and for weeks I was shadowed wherever I went.

"That, of course, is a normal procedure. Any newcomer to a secret service is spied upon until he becomes above suspicion. But it was nerve-racking o know that day and night I was being trailed, and that the slightest slip would mean discovery.

"Gradually, I worked my way into the confidence of Major Jahn, who is in command of the fifth territory intelligence department at Stuttgart.

"Major Jahn is known in the German secret service as Alfred Gemuse, and his cipher is C3A.

"It was through Major Jahn that I first got in touch with the man known as 'Otto Obst'.

"His real name is Oberst—in other words, Colonel Jaegar.

"Colonel Jaegar is head of departments B3 and C3 of the German War Office, and he is also known under the name of Adolf Schokolade.

"Major Jahn told me that I was to go to Berlin to discuss my future work with Colonel Jaegar.

"I was told on my arrival in Berlin to write to Colonel Jaegar under the name of Obst or Schokolade, and to address my letter care of the post office at the Anhalter Bahnhof—one of the large railway stations in the city.

LETTERS INTERCEPTED.

" 'Your letters, my friend, will never reach the Anhalter Bahnhof', Major Jahn told me. They will be intercepted en route and diverted to their proper destination. But, never fear, Oberst Jaegar will receive them.'

"Apparently he did, because, after I had been in Berlin a few days, I received a message giving me the name of a cafe in the Leipzigerstrasse to which I was to go.

"It was there that I first met Colonel Jaeger.

"And in that tiny cafe, over cups of coffee, he told me that my services would be required for Egypt and Palestine.

" 'Your work,' he said, 'will be very important, but you will be well remunerated.

" 'It will involve fomenting revolt in these countries, but before you go it will be necessary for you to master the secret official code."

Hill paused in his narrative and lit a cigarette.

"That code," he went on, "was the official German code used in connection with the English language, and it was essential that I should memorise it, as written codes are no longer allowed to agents.

CODE WORDS FROM REVUE.

"Little did Colonel Jaeger realise how he was playing into my hands as we sat together in that cafe.

"He was giving me the very information I desired.

"That code was based on Noel Coward's revue 'Words and Music.' I am afraid I cannot tell you more than that because it is still being investigated. But I can tell you that the words 'Marie Louise' may be found in it.'

"It was in a smart Berlin dance club that I first met the woman in the case.

"Her name is Lotte Poritzki, and she is known throughout the Continental underworld.

'How can I best describe her to you—this Lotte Poritzki the most unscrupulous women in Europe?

"She is a brunette svelte, sophisticated, and dangerously fascinating.

"She is, in fact, the typical vamp of fiction and the films.

"She has a dead-white complexion and dark, mysterious eyes veiled by long lashes.

"According to my information, Lotte is living with Major Jahn, and she has made herself invaluable by vamping young officers. That is her special line.

"She is ultra smart in her dress and affects the most amazing make-ups.

"When I first saw her, she was wearing a powder-blue gown cut on daring lines, and her finger nails and teeth were painted with blue enamel to match.

"I have danced with her dozens of times, and I can tell you that she can be very fascinating. But she is utterly unscrupulous.

"She is, in fact, the most dangerous woman I have ever me.

"The last time I saw Lotte was in he Casino at Baden-Baden. She was in a striking green and red silk evening dress together with green shoes with red heels.

"Her finger nails and teeth were enamelled emerald green, and her lips were painted scarlet.

"Baillie-Stewart has described her as a blonde. He was wrong. Lotte is dark, although I know that she sometimes wears a blonde wig.

"She is, I suppose, between twenty-five and twenty-six; and, two years ago, she was arrested in Paris on a charge of espionage.

"But, for some reason best known to the French authorities, the charge was altered to one of immorality when she appeared before the magistrates, and she was dismissed with a small fine.

"There is no doubt that Baillie-Stewart met Lotte when he was in Germany.

"He was, of course, a mere cog in a vast organisation, but real intelligence work does not consist so much of large 'scoops' as of piecing together small items of information.

"I first heard of Lieut. Baillie-Stewart's impending court-martial from Colonel Jaeger.

"He was considerably perturbed, and the matter was regarded very seriously in official circles in Germany, because they realised that information might leak out that would upset the entire intelligence organisation.

ALL SECRETS MEMORISED.

"Colonel Jaeger told me all this, little dreaming that I already had in my possession all their secrets."

Hill paused and snapped his fingers.

"My life would not have been worth that much had he guessed," he said.

"From my conversations with Colonel Jaeger, I learned that German espionage is not directed against any country in particular, but that it is, and always has been Germany's policy to know as much as possible about the armaments and equipment of other nations.

"The information I brought back to England with me means that the entire German Secret Service will have to be reorganised.

"It is said that one spy is worth ten thousand troops, and it is very true.

"In Germany I worked entirely alone. The risk of having an accomplice would have been much too great.

"And no matter when I might have been arrested and searched, a scrap of evidence would never have been found on me.

"All my information I carried in my head.

"Was I ever under suspicion? No, I flatter myself not.

"A BULLET?....THAT IS FATE"

"Once, when I went to meet a 'friend' at Amsterdam I was followed, but I did not attach very much significance to that.

"To be a success as a spy you must be entirely without nerves.

"Remember, you are in the employ of one Secret Service and working for another.

"That means that a slip of the tongue, which, after all, is only your subconscious mind working would be fatal."

Hill rose from his chair and held out his hand.

"Good-bye", he said. "I do not suppose we shall meet again.

"Some day, I expect my work will take me back to Germany again, and then.... who knows

"Am I afraid? Why, no! After all, there are risks in every profession.

"If there is a bullet waiting for me in Germany—why, then, that is Fate, and nothing can stop it."

In a moment he was gone, and, from the window, I watched him mingle with the hurrying crowds.

The spy with a price on his head!

DISMISSING PROFESSORS FOR HITLER

Lunatic Entrusted With It

A man who was formerly a mental patient has been given the job by Adolf Hitler of dismissing some of Germany's most brilliant scholars because they are Socialists, Pacifists, or Jews.

Dr. Rust, Nazi Minister for Education in Prussia, who has just signed the latest batch of dismissals, was a tealher in Hanover.

He was pensioned off at his own request three years ago, after a medical officer has examined him and stated that he was abnormal, and that his state of mind was likely to become worse.

The first list of University professors he has dismissed has now been published, and it contains about 20 names. Among them are men noted throughout the academic world.

"PRO-BRITISH" BIAS.

One is Professor Bonn, Director of the High School of Economy in Berlin.

He was before the war professor in American Universities and has often delivered lectures in Britain.

The historian, Professor Kantorowicz, of the University of Kiel, who has devoted himself to the history of the British Constitution and politics, is another.

Several of his books have been translated into English, but he was always attacked by German Nationalists because of his alleged pro-British bias.

Professor Lederer, formerly in Heidelberg, and for the past two years in Berlin, is an expert on questions of economic and social problems.

Prof. Sinzheimer, of Frankfurt a lawyer and specialist in social law, who has been chosen several times by trade unions as their counsel, is another to lose his post.

Prof. Dehn, a Lutherian theologist, whose lectures at the University of Halle were howled down and finally stopped last year by Nazi students because he had proclaimed himself a Pacifist, is also dismissed.

It is announced that further and much longer lists of dismissals will follow in the next few days.

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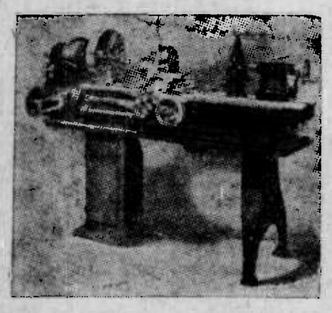

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REGD. NO. B. 1069

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 8, 1933

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ADRANGULAR FIGHT TO RE-TAIN FIRST DIVISION STATUS

ester's Best Win Of Season: Boltno And Blackpool Relegated In League Football Matches

LONDON, May 6.

Keen struggle to avert loss of First Division status was maintained till the very end of the season by all the four clubs standing in danger, namely, Leicester, Wolverhamton, Blackpool and Bolton

They made supreme effort and all won, which means that Bolton and Blackpool were relegated.

Wolverhamptons success over Everton, cup holders, was one of the best achievements of the day.

EVERTON'S LEAD.

Thirty-five thousand spectators were present to witness the match. Everton scored in the seventeenth minutes through Geldard. In the next minute, Hetherington equalised with a terrific shot and a quarter hour later Stein increased lead for Everton.

At half time the visitors were leading by two goals to one.

On resumption Phillips equalised in the tenth minute. After Lowton skimmed the cross-bar from free-kick Hetherington got the third gool for the home team and Crook scoring on time amid great cheering of the crowd got the fourth goal for Wolverhampton.

BEST WIN OF SEASON

Leicester thoroughly deserved the best win of the season though their victory was partly due to their being better able to overcome difficult conditions. A few minutes after restart, torrential rain made the ground muddiest and players slithered and fell in huge muddy pools.

Climax was reached when refree slipped four yords on his stomash much to the delight of the spectators.

Scorers for Leicester were Liddle, Maw (three and Paterson (two) and those for West Bromwich were Carter and Sandford.

BLACKPOOL'S WEAK FINISHING

Newcastle and Blackpool played a moderate game. Blackpool were weak in finishing. Memenemy netted for Newcastle and the home team led oy one goal to nil at half time.

On restart, Blackpool showed great improvement and Upton equalised. Reid scored winner for them.

Sheffield United played dashing football against Arsenal. The start was sensational. Pickering scored in less than a minute, and Oswald followed it up with a great shot. Barclay netted United's third goal before interval.

MARRED BY THUNDERSTORM.

Atrocious conditions prevailed on resumption and thunderstorm started. Bowdon scored for Arsonal and then Arsenal forwards re- [illegible] hit- from ialised most ncre- Evans was iter's

Brighton 7, Bristol City 0;
Bristol Rovers 1, Coventry 0;
Cardiff 3, Swindon 0;
Crystal Palace 3, Luton 0;
Gillingham 2, Newport 0;
Norwich 2, Northampton 0;
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Torquay 1;
Reading 3, Clapton Orient 1;
Southend 1, Exeter 2;
Watford 2, Bournemouth 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section).

Accrington 3, Tranmere 0;
Barrow 1, Gateshead 2;
Crewe 4, Doncaster 0;
Mansfield 7, Hartlepools 1;
New Brighton 0, Wrexham 2;
Rochdale 3, Hull 2;
Rotherham 6, Halifax 1;
Southport 2, Barnsley 0;
York 6, Darlington 1;
Stockport 8, Chester 5.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH HARD COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Dorothy Round Beats Helen Jacobs

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 6.

In the women's final of British Hardcourts Championships at Bournemouth Dorothy Round beat Helen Jacobs 3/6, 6/2, 6/3.

In men's final Perry beat Austin 2/6 7/5, 7/5, 6/2.

Jacobs and Round hit and parried and manoeuvred every shot in 26 games. One of Jacob's heavily chopped strokes lured her opponent into many errors in the first set but Round varied tactics. Thereafter she volleyed well and made American run about and eventually won the grimmest match.

Perry avenged his two previous tournament defeats although the match was not really a test being spoilt by interruptions of rain one lasting nearly five hours.

M. C. C. TEAM ARRIVES FROM AUSTRALIA

LONDON, May 6.

M. C. C. cricket team arrived in London to-night from Australia.

They are fit and happy and are glad to rejoin their families.—Reuter.

KING'S HORSE SCRATCHED

LONDON, May 6.

The King's horse The Abbot was scatched from Derby at 4/20 on Friday evening.—Reuter.

GERMANY WINS DAVIS CUP

Yugoslavia Eliminated In First Round

WIESBADEN, May 6.

In Davis Cup, Von Cramm and Jaenecke beat Shukri and Wahid 4/6 6/4 8/6 6-4.

Germany won by three matches to nil.

Florence.—In the First round, Italy eliminated Yugoslavia by four matches to one.—Reuter.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP FINAL

Huddersfield Beat Warrington

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 6.

At Wembly, 50,000 including the Prince of Wales witnessed the Rugby League Cup Final when Huddersfield beat Warrington by 21 points to 17.—Reuter.

BRIAN LEWIS WINS 250-MILE RACE

Car Clubs International Trophy Competition

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 6.

Twentynine of Britain's great speed aces including Sir Malcolm Campbell in Sunbeam and Mr. Kayedon in Bugatti competed for junior car clubs International Trophy race at Brooklands over approximately 250 miles.

The race waes won easily by Hon. Brian Lewis in Alfa Romeo with an average speed of 88.07 miles per hour, second E. R. Hall in Mg. Magnette with an average speed of 82.77 miles per hour, third Mrs. E. M. Wisdom in Mg Magnette with an average speed of 81.24 miles per hour.

Campbell had engine trouble and Kaye Don had to retire just before the end when running second.—Reuter.

CANADA'S PREMIER FOR LONDON

OTTAWA, May 6.

Mr. Bennet, Prime Minister, is expected to leave at the beginning of June to attend the World Economic Conference in London.

He will probably be accompanied by Mr. Rhodes, Minister for Finance and Mr. Stevens, Minister for Commerce.—Reuter.

HUNGARY ELIMINATED

Davis Cup First Round

BUDAPEST, May 6.

In the Davis Cup first round Japan eliminated Hungary by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

U. S. BEAT MEXICO

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MEXICO CITY, May 7.

In the Davis Cup, Lott and Van Ryn (United States) beat Mestre and Unda (Mexico) 6/0, 6/1, 7/5. United States won the tie by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

KENTUCKY DERBY

Col. Bradley's Broker's Tip Wins 10,000 Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LOUIS VILLE, May 7.

The following is the result of Kentucky Derby of value of 10,000 sterling run over a distance of one and quarter miles.

Colonel Bradley's BRO.
KER'S PLAY 2.
E. R. Eastman's CHARLEYO 3.

The following were the starting prices:—

9/1 Brokers tip.
2/1 Head Play.
Even's Charleyo.

The race was won by shorthead. Five lengths separated the second and third.

Time taken was two minutes six and fourfifths seconds.

Bradleys BURGOO KING won last year's race.—Reuter.

SANDHAM SCORES 169 NOT OUT

Closing Scores In First Class Cricket Matches

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 6.

The following are the closing Scores in the First Class Cricket matches which commenced today:—

M. C. C. vs. Yorkshire:—Yorks 147 (Feebles 8 for 71). M. C. C. 127 (J Smith 52 Rhodes 5 for 34)

Surrey vs. Hampshire:—Surrey 333 ? (Sandham 167 (not out) Squires 57 Boyes 6 for 100) Hampshire 29 for nil.

Essex vs. Warwickshire:—Warwick 295 (Ord. 71). Essex 36 for 2.

Notts vs. Glamorgan:—Notts 117 (Clay 5 for 48 Mercer 3 for 34). Glamorgan 43 for 3.

Worcestershire vs. Sussex: Worcester 133 for 6 (Nichol 66.)

Northamptonshire vs. West Indies: Northants 228 for 6. (J. Timms 64 Cox 61.)

Oxford University vs. Gloucestershire: Gloucester 215 for 2 (Sinfield 94 (not out) Barnett 66.—Reuter.

JUNE WAR-DEBT INSTALMENTS

Roosevelt Withholds Decision Pending Reaction In Country

PAYMENTS EXPECTED OFFICIALLY

But U. S. Policy At Conference Will Not Be Affected By Default

WASHINGTON, May 6.

President Roosevelt's decision on June war debt instalments is at present withheld pending reaction in the Congress and the country to the present rumours.

These are generally of a contradictory nature but according to semi-official circles, Mr. Roosevelt intends to ask the Congress early in June for unfettered authority to make tariff bargains to deal with June war debt instalments in a manner best calculated to improve the prospects of the World Economic Conference. If Congressional opposition is likely to be too strong, President will continue to declare officially that he expects June payments to be made, but privately will tell debtor nations that default will not prejudice the United States policy at the Conference nor the subsequent debt negotiations.—Reuter.

ACTIVE BUSINESS ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Optimistic Feeling In Commodity Markets

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 6.

On the Money Market, although abundant supplied continue to be available to borrowers on very cheap terms, this week's treasury bills were allotted at slightly higher rate.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, despite the end of account, business was fairly active, an interesting feature being the upward movement of most home industrials. In practically all commodity markets optimistic feeling prevailed, wheat especially being strongly held.

On foreign exchanges, all rates strongly favoured sterling, chiefly owing to the rumours that the State Department of the United States would favour War Debt moratorium.—Reuter.

DAYANAND SEMI-CENTENARY

Organising Secretary's Appeal To Bombay Public

Kuwar Chandkarn Sharda, Advocate, organising secretary, Dayanand Semi centenary celebration Ajmer has organised a Bombay Presidency Committee consisting of the following office bearers to carry on work of publicity and collection of subscriptions for the Dayanand Semi centenary.

The Bomway public is requested to help the Committee:

President:—Raja Govinlal Shivlal.

Vice President:—Raja Narayanlal Bansilal, Rajaratana Pandit Atmaramjee Baroda, Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai Pandit Dwijendranath Shastri, Seth Shivdas Chapsi Thakker, Seth Raghavjee Purushottam, Seth Shoorjee Vallabhdas.

Secretaries:—Pt. Anandpriyajee Baroda, Sjt. Pardnubhai V. Sharma, Sjt. Vijay Shanker Muishanker, Sjt. Laxmanrao Ogle, Sjt. Ramachandra Sidhantalankar, Sjt. Chandramani Motilal, Sjt. Vallawdas Mehta.

Members.—Sjt. Ranchodlal Jani, Sjt. Bhanjeebhai Jangbari Rajkot, Sjt. Bhagabaddayaljee, Sjt. Kanaiylal Kalayantri, Sjt. Keshav Deo Sharma, Sjt. Nand Kishorjee, Sjt. Trikmlal Swarnakar, Sjt. Govindram Nirbhayram, Sjt. Brijbhukandass Vaishya Broach, Sjt. Gangaramjee Khanna (Ahmedabad) Sjt. Narayanlala Kansara (Navsari), Sjt. Popatlal Kalidas (Porbander)

HOLLAND AND GOLD EXPORTS

Rumours Of Contemplated Embargo Denied

AMSTERDAM, May 6.

Rumours that Holland is contemplating embargo on gold exports is described by President of the Netherlands Bank as "complete nonsense."

Reuter understands that a fairly important amount of gold was again withdrawn to-day. Sterling was quoted at noon at 8.37-1/2 later advancing to 8.60 under the influence of sudden speculative movement against guilder.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KING GEORGE

Telegrams Pour In On 23rd Anniversary Of Accension

LONDON, May 6.

Stream of telegrams and messages poured into the Buckingham Palace to-day to congratulate the King on the twenty-third anniversary of his accession.

In accordance with Palace custom, the health of the King and Queen was drunk by every Royal servant in Champagne and port given by the King and flags were flown on Government and public buildings.

A salute of 21 guns was fired at Hyde Park and Windsor.

The anniversary was celebrated throughout Canada with Royal salutes at military stations.—Reuter's Special.

EX-KAISER DEEPLY GRIEVED

Sequel To Engagement Of Ex-Crown Prince's Eldest Son

AMSTERDAM, (Bi Mail.)

The ex-Kaiser is understood to be deeply aggrieved by the report of the betrothal of Prince Wilhelm, eldest son of ex-crown prince to Fraulein Dorothy von Salaviati.

Prince Wilhelm has always been the ex-Kaiser's favourite grandson and he has frequently visited his grandfather at Doorn, the last time being on the occasion of the ex-Kaiser's birthday in January. The ex-Kaiser has been said to cherish the secret hope that he might one day see Prince Wilhelm restore the pristine glory of the Hohenzollerns.—Reuter.

AGED EX-CONGRESSMAN DEAD

NEW DELHI, May 7.

The death has occured of Mr. Pearelal, aged over 60 years and formerly a Congress worker.

He was the owner of Pearelal and Sons Ltd., Delhi, New Delhi, Lahore Rawalpindi and Lucknow. —A. P.

DEVADHAR CANCELS ENGAGEMENTS

Confinement In Poona Hospital And Its Sequel

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, May 6.

Owing to Mr. G. K. Devadhar's confinement to bed in the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, on account of the operation which he had to undergo there on the 3rd instant he has been advised as a matter of course to give up all engagements at Mahableshwar, Trivandrum and Trichur where he had to go to resume the work of the Travancore Co-operative Enquiry Committee on the 12th instant and to open the fifth Cochin State Co-operative Conference at Trichur on the 22nd inst.

He is asked by doctors to take complete res for over a month. He is gradually improving, and a wire to that effect has been sent the Dewan of Travancore State, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Travancore State.

London, May 6.—The death has occurred of B. N. Pelly, Indian Police Service. He became prominent during the riots in Madras city on the occasion of the Prince of Wales visit in 1921. —Reuter.

SEPARATIONIST LEADER'S ATTACK ON INDIANS

"They Have Grasped All Positions, High And Low, And Bribed To Influence Decision In Favour Of Federation"

RANGOON, May 6.

Punctually at 2-30 this afternoon, when an anti-separationist was addressing the Council, the President read a message from His Excellency the Governor, proroguing the session. The motion was chalked out and the debate ended without having peached at any decision on the separation question.

ATTACK ON INDIAN.

U. Ba Pe, leader of the People's Party, who had been speaking for the last two days again spoke to-day for two hours. He launched an attack on Indians complaining that they had given bribes in order to influence the decision in favour of federation.

The speaker referring to Indian exploitation said that Indians excelled even Europeans as the latter only clung to high positions while the former grasped all, high or low. He asserted that all Europeans did not favour separation. European capitalists were opposed to federation while a majority of the European populage with small capital favoured separation.

SEPARATIONIST VIEW POINT.

Mr. G. G. Wodehouse supporting separation pointed out that after separation Burma stood to gain 150 lakhs.

In this connection the speaker referred to Indo-Burma trade relations after separation. He did not think that India would go elsewhere for her supplies which could be easily obtained from Burma. In his opinion, pursuance of the present trade policy after severance, would be helpful to both the countries. He did not think that Burma's credit would suffer, if budgetary equilibrium was properly maintained by Finance Members.

BA MAW CLEARS ISSUE.

On resumption after lunch, Doctor Ba Maw made a statement with reference to the communications to the President, and telegrams to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governor of Burma, sent by himself and U. Chit Hlaing. He said that he wished to remove the misunderstanding which these documents had created among the members of the Council. They were not made against the President but against the procedure which had been adopted during the course of the debate. They did not approve of the publication of communication in a local paper.

The House accepted Dr. Ba Maw's explanation.

U Khin Moung, Chief whip of Chit Hlaing's party, addressing the Council deprecated the attacks against Indians. Their mandate was to bring the federation issue to a success. The country's decided verdict was "No separation until Burma has been granted Dominion Status."

The speaker had not concluded his speech when the President read the Governor's message proroguing the session.

SURE OF MAJORITY.

The anti-separationists handed to the Secretary of the Council a memorandum, which it is understood, pointed out that in case of a decision being taken, the anti-separationists would be sure to defeat the separation motion as they were in majority.

The President informed the House that he could not take notice of the memorandum since the council had already been prorogued.—A. P.

SPEIGAL SURE GANDHIJI WILL GIVE UP HIS FAST

He Is Like Revelation Of God, She Argues, And No Revelation Of God Can Cause Another Person's Death

MADRAS, May 6.

Determination to save Gandhiji's life by fasting as long he did, had brought her to Madras to carry out her resolve, declared Margaret Speigel, Gandhiji's disciple, interviewed about her mission by Press representatives.

She was positive that Gandhiji could not embark on the fast, if he was to be true to his cardinal principle of Ahimsa. It was out of question because by causing her death he would violate that law which had been the basis of all his teachings and lifelong work.

Questioned whether Gandhiji was likely to change his resolve, she said:

AS GOOD AS JESUS

"I believe his greatest characteristic is goodness. For me, he is as good as Jesus. Otherwise, I would not have come here to adopt him as my father. Believing in his goodness, I feel absolutely sure that he will give up his fast. For me, he is like a revelation of God and no revelation of God can cause another person's death."

She added that none would give her shelter in Poona to carry out her purpose and in that difficulty she received a telegram from Mr. Raja, President of the Madras Free Thinkers' Association welcoming her.—A. P.

JAPAN'S 'ENTENTE' WITH HOLLAND

Wants To Off-Set Any Isolation She May Suffer

THE HAGUE (By Mail).

A treaty of conciliation and arbitration between the Netherlands and Japan has been signed.

This treaty which is the only one of its sort concluded upto now by Japan, provides for the institution of permanent conciliation committee on the fines of such committees in other treaties concluded by the Netherlands. It also decrees that all differences between the two countries may be referred either the permanent court of justice at the Hague or to a court of arbitration as the parties agree.

The Japanese Government in concluding this treaty has taken into consideration the possibility of her withdrawal from the permanent court of International Justice following her resignation from the League of Nations, and it is understood that she proposes to conclude similar arbitration pacts with other principal world powers to off-set any isolation she may suffer as the result of her withdrawal from the League.—Reuter.

BENGALEE ARRESTED

Loaded Revolver Found In Possession

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Nagenpal, a youth, was arrested yesterday by the detective police, Bengal, with a five-chambered revolverand some live cartridges in his possession.—A.P.

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